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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The Primary meetings, on Saturday, were fully attended. The result of the balloting is the choice of delegates to the County Convention supposed to be in favor of the nomination of William B. Ogden, Esq. for the State Senate. We take for granted that he will be named by the Convention without opposition, and that he will be elected by a very large majority.

BARON RENFREW.

We relate with great thankfulness that the visit of Baron Renfrew and party did not bring out, in this city, the exhibition of vulgar curiosity and more vulgar flunkeyism which many feared. On the whole, the people behaved very well. There was, as Princes are rare in this country, a general desire to get a glimpse of royalty, but we have not heard that any one forced himself upon the distinguished strangers, nor that any outrageous breach of propriety was committed. We hear but one opinion touching the good looks and easy and graceful manner of the Baron, and the dignity of his accompanying friends. If they are pleased with their reception and with the city they came to see, the object of those who invited them is attained.

Irish Wide-Awakes.

Between 80 and 100 Irishmen in Albany N. Y., formed a Wide-Awake Club, under the the following article:

We, the undersigned, Irishmen of the City of Albany, desirous of rendering all the aid in our power to the Republican cause in the coming contest for Liberty against Slavery, and being opposed to the extension of Slavery, and the Doctrine and Principles Know Nothing fusion ticket, nominated by the Democrats at Syracuse, do hereby organize ourselves to form a company of Irish Wide Awakes.

The Troy, N. Y. Times of Saturday says: In the Wide-Awake procession at Schaghticoke last night, were over forty Irish born citizens who were Douglas men until three weeks ago. When asked why they abandoned their old companions, they to a man replied, sooner than unite hands with Brooks and vote for Burrows they would lose their suffrages altogether.

In Chicago the Irish go it blind for Slavery against Freedom. Some day they will get their eyes open to the folly of their course, and like the Germans, they will vote on the side of free labor and true Democracy.

Southern Seward in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Sept. 19, 1860.

[Our respondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The 16th was a gala day for this city. Though the rain of previous days had rendered the streets and washed the roads, while the clouds still ominously swept the sky, yet did this day witness a rare ovation to a most distinguished statesman of our country. On the Sunday previous, Gov. Seward and suite arrived. In consideration of the day, no solay demonstrations heralded his arrival, yet many were there to welcome—more to behold him. Resting this day, on the Monday following, the Senator and party left St. Anthony and the Falls, Minneapolis and Minnehaha; the recipient everywhere of the most unenthusiastic homage. It is needless to add, the Senator could not but respond in so rural very happy addresses. But Tuesday (the 18th) was a day ever memorable in the political history of our State. Its effects will not only be visible by November next, but in succeeding party contests. At an early hour were the streets alive with people—the pioneer, the backwoodsman, the trapper, the hunter, the trader from the Red River, and the lumberman from the St. Croix and Upper Mississippi; all were here; the Red Man even stood in wonder and strange perplexity.

The opening of the programme was the raising of a magnificent Lincoln and Hamlin pole, 144 feet high. As its slender point marked the zenith, enthusiastic were the shouts, prolonged were the cheers. About 11 A. M., cams large delegations of Wide Awakes from St. Anthony and Hennepin county, from 150 and 200 teams, carrying banners. As they rounded the hill in entering the city, Hope's drum, drum, drum and music playing, the Wide Awakes of this place met and conducted them to head quarters, in like manner those from Stillwater and cities and towns on the Mississippi and in the interior.

In one of the larger vehicles from Hennepin were a number of young ladies, representing the States, dressed in white, wreaths of flowers encircling the head, blushes and smiles stirring on the countenance. A fair-bottomed boat, on wheels, represented the future "ex-ode" of the Democratic party up "Salt River." A revolving cloth globe, circumference fifty or more feet, "kept the ball rolling." In the afternoon, under their marshals, the Wide Awakes and others of the procession marched through the principal streets of the city, and at 3 P. M. formed the escort of the ex-Governor and suite to the Capitol. Previous to this hour, however, long lines of people were pressing forward to this point. The adjacent capital places were filled up and crowded with prairie land, carriages, etc., the farmers bringing, besides the living freight, hay and oats for the horses and edibles for themselves. The Capitol yard was densely packed. At 4 P. M. the Senator arrived. Announced at first to speak from the rear of the Capitol, the greater part of the crowd had collected in that vicinity. They were deceived. The Hon. Senator liked not the situation, and it was changed to the front on the steps of the Capitol. So changed the crowd (so much as it could be). Confusion for a time was universal. When it had subsided to a calm, the Hon. Senator was introduced. He spoke first of the magnificent scenery dropping the vestibule and portals of this region. So gorgeous a piece of upholstery nature alone could furnish. This was a great geographical centre. The two great rivers of the country, in their sources, almost "kissed each other." Power was not always the concomitant of great capital. The seaboard cities were not the ruling powers. Here in the interior (and where better than at the sources of our rivers and trade) was rested the great sovereignty. Here the German, the Irish, the French, the Swiss, the Swede, became nationalized. They were freemen. He had here heard no bitter remarks the effects of party animosity.

It had been his pleasure long ago to speculate on the probable centre and capital of this country in the coming ages. He had concluded Nebraska would be amid the splendid ruins of the Aztec Empire. Now had he changed that view. Here should it be; perhaps on this very spot, or within a limited radius. In the days of his youth—in the old geography—he had read of this place. It was the location of Mr. Savage. He did not expect, personally, to see its fertile soil peopled and farms settled. He wished his colleagues in the government could see this place. New ideas would arise, and other conceptions break upon them. He here met nothing but kindness. He would ever remember this people, for this was one of the States for which his voice was raised in the Senate. He wished it well.

He also touched on the squatter sovereignty doctrine, but as his views are so well known, we forbear repeating. We need not say applause and cheers reiterated, frequently interrupted these remarks. From 10,000 to 15,000 people were present. Cannon roared at intervals and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Little boys strutted in innumerable postures, happy themselves in the occasion.

While the Senator was speaking, a cloud passed over, dropping rain. Several umbrellas were opened. "Down! down!" shouted the crowd to the Senator, begging the indulgence of the umbrella, remarked that he "does could be interested; therewith they were closed. In a few minutes it passed away, and the sun breaking through, the heavens were arched with a most auspicious bow.

In the evening, there was a torch light procession. Among the transparencies was one inscribed: "The Little Squatter, tell me, Gov., where's his ma."

Speeches were made from the balcony of the Merchants' Hotel by Messrs. Patterson, Adams, Wilkinson and Baker. Mr. Patterson kept the ball rolling until 11. There was much disappointment that Gov. Ryan was too ill to speak.

All in fine leave the Senator, after patriarchal duties for Lincoln and Hamlin, broke up and dispersed.

How Pronounced.

Batavia, Ills., Sept. 22, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Will you have the kindness to inform the public through your columns, how to pronounce *correctly* the name of the distinguished German orator Carl Schurz, and much oblige,

Your Many Readers.

Yes. Give ch the sound of sh, u the sound oo in good, and z the sound of s in English—thus, Shoorts.

LITTLE KENDALL AROUSED.

Mass Meeting at Oswego—10,000 People Present.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

Oswego, Ills., Sept. 21, 1860.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Oswego; for never before has there been so numerous and so enthusiastic a gathering of the masses in our village. From early morning the roads which center here were thronged, and procession after procession, with horsemen, footmen, wagons, carriages, &c., came pouring into town, with one continuous shout for our principles and our candidates. Large del gations were present from Aurora, Batavia, Lockport, and Plainfield, and every town in the county was largely represented by Wide-Awakes, processions, banners, &c.

Lovejoy poured his hot shot into the enemy's ranks until there is scarcely a grease spot left. Swett spoke but for a short time, being interrupted by the rain.

In the evening 1,000 Wide-Awakes were in procession with their torches. Mack and Streeter spoke from the Court House steps in the evening. There are no Democrats brazen enough to call this meeting a fizzle. We are bound to increase our usual majority in November. The Douglas scarecrow story of large democratic gains in Kendall county has fizzled out.

Plow Boy.

SENATOR SEWARD AT ST. PAUL.

Great Popular Demonstration.

MINNESOTA ALL RIGHT.

St. Paul, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Yesterday was a great day for St. Paul. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather, the people began to pour into the city from early morning, and long before noon it became evident that the assemblage was to be a very large one. Soon after 10 o'clock, the Hennepin county delegation, nearly a thousand strong, in two, four and six horse teams, moved in procession through the principal streets of the city, being greeted at almost every corner by the cheers of the multitude who thronged the sidewalks.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Senator Seward and his party were escorted, by a large number of Wide Awakes, to the State Capitol, which was already packed, even to the very steps of the porch. A small platform had been constructed on the front entrance to the Capitol, and from this Governor Ramsey addressed the people. He was introduced by Mr. J. W. North, of St. Paul, and was received with the most hearty and enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment and respect. In a few brief words he welcomed Minnesota was the youngest and most elaborate that he has yet delivered, and is thought, by those who heard it, to be his greatest effort in his efforts in the present campaign. It was bold, earnest and uncompromising; and the responses which it elicited from the vast audience showed how deeply it sunk into the hearts of the people. The speech was specially reported for the St. Paul *Times*, and will appear in that paper of next week. It will be extensively circulated throughout Minnesota, and should be scattered broadcast all over the Free States. No more forcible, or more eloquent vindication of Republican principles was ever made.

Senator Seward spoke for upwards of two hours, and then the meeting, after a few brief and happy remarks from the Hon. Gerrit Smith Adams, adjourned till evening. Soon after nightfall the Wide Awakes began to muster, and at eight o'clock they were formed in column and with torch-lights, transparencies, banners, drum and fife works, marched through the city. It was a splendid sight and drew out thousands of spectators. About nine o'clock the procession and the accompanying crowd assembled in front of the International Hotel and were addressed under the balcony of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Lieut. Governor Patterson, Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota and other gentlemen. Their eloquent appeals rended the enthusiasm of their audience to the highest pitch, and the air was rend with the cheers of thousands of ardent Republicans.

It is needless to say that the meeting was a most successful one. It far exceeded in numbers, while it rivalled in spirit, that at our own State Capital on the previous night, and furnished convincing proof, if any were needed, that Minnesota is sound to the core. Indeed, all parties here freely concede that Minnesota will give from five to six thousand majority for Lincoln and Hamlin; and since Vermont and Maine have spoke n in such significant tones, there can be no doubt but Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin will be the next President of the United States.

"During these three days' stop in St. Paul, Gov. Seward and his party have been the guests of the good people of this rapidly rising city, and the hospitality extended to them has been of a most generous sort. Head quarters have been tered at the "International," the proprietor, Mr. Long, sparing no pains to make our sojourn pleasing on the countenance. A fat-bottomed boat, on wheels, represented the future "exode" of the Democratic party up "Salt River." A revolving cloth globe, circumference fifty or more feet, "kept the ball rolling." In the afternoon, under their marshals, the Wide Awakes and others of the procession marched through the principal streets of the city, and at 3 P. M. formed the escort of the ex-Governor and suite to the Capitol. Previous to this hour, however, long lines of people were pressing forward to this point. The adjacent capital places were filled up and crowded with prairie land, carriages, etc., the farmers bringing, besides the living freight, hay and oats for the horses and edibles for themselves. The Capitol yard was densely packed. At 4 P. M. the Senator arrived. Announced at first to speak from the rear of the Capitol, the greater part of the crowd had collected in that vicinity. They were deceived. The Hon. Senator liked not the situation, and it was changed to the front on the steps of the Capitol. So changed the crowd (so much as it could be). Confusion for a time was universal. When it had subsided to a calm, the Hon. Senator was introduced. He spoke first of the magnificent scenery dropping the vestibule and portals of this region. So gorgeous a piece of upholstery nature alone could furnish. This was a great geographical centre. The two great rivers of the country, in their sources, almost "kissed each other." Power was not always the concomitant of great capital. The seaboard cities were not the ruling powers. Here in the interior (and where better than at the sources of our rivers and trade) was rested the great sovereignty. Here the German, the Irish, the French, the Swiss, the Swede, became nationalized. They were freemen. He had here heard no bitter remarks the effects of party animosity.

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A New York Herald Canard.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1860.

DOUGLAS SCHEMING FOR LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

It is unfortunately state, among the leading political men here, that Douglas has struck a bargain with two immense interests in the country to elect Lincoln, if he cannot be elected himself. The Illinois and Mississippi Guaranteed Railroad Mine Company have assigned a large interest to Douglas for his influence to induce the Federal Government, after next March, to abandon the suit against this company, and that there is an understanding with the Republicans for this purpose; and it is asserted, also, that the New York Central Railroad Company and other companies have agreed with the Republicans for the control of the Pacific Railroad grants and contract. Douglas is to have a large interest, and Chicago, where his property lies, is to be specially benefited.

THE PROSPECT IN TENNESSEE.

The new from Tennessee clearly shows gains for Breckinridge. The letter of Col. Steed of the Knoxville district, on old Clay and Webster doctrinaire, announcing the Breckinridge ticket to be the nationaland Union one, is a sign. Mr. Ball and no abler or more reputable supporter. Were the *National Intelligencer* to come out for Breckinridge, it would not be a stronger blow to Bell. Those old Clay guns, Gentry and Ready, are on the side of Breckinridge.

The Great Invention.

The poor we rob's riches,
The rich women's loss.

In the war in which is now going on among the sewing machines, there is something comforting in the fact that nobody is killed, and the community in general derives a permanent benefit. As in the political world, where a great variety of opinion prevails, and each party has its favorite leader, so among the sewing machines, we find a great variety of opinion, and each one loud in their praises of the one which it think the best. Unlike political opinions, however, we regard all the sewing machines as a blessing. From the greatest to the least, from the splendid cabinet machine of Grover & Baker, down to the smallest machine invented, we find a labor-saving benefit to all the families in the land. It is not saying, however, we must not be considered as recommending a cheap article, as to our sorrow we have invariably found that a cheap article is in the end the dearest.

We speak from experience when we say that after having tried all the principle sewing machines, we must accord to that of Grover and Baker the pre-eminence. Those indispensable features of sewing, strength, uniformity and elasticity, all of which are brought out in this unequalled invention, make it the first sewing machine in the country. Others have their good points, but this combines all, and possesses every characteristic necessary to make it most desirable. We know one lady whose appreciation of this machine after a brief of years, is such that she would part with almost every article of household furniture before she would allow it to be taken. She understands the different varieties of sewing machines, and has tested the merits of all, but Grover & Baker's noiseless machine, with its firm eastern motion, surpasses, in her estimation, all others. In that lady's opinion we have the most unlimited confidence, her taste and judgment being excelled by none. Nor has her judgment been formed hastily. She has, with a view of thoroughly testing the merits of the different sewing machines, given the most of them a fair trial, and the result is as above stated.

The Grover & Baker company, from being one of the oldest and most successful of the sewing machine companies, and from its officers having associated with it men of the greatest artistic skill, possesses facilities above that of others for making such improvements as are calculated to bring the sewing machine to perfection. In their magnificent establishment on Lake street, they employ a large force of men, a large portion of whom are females, whereas a great number of others only employ a few every day, either inventing or perfecting themselves in the art of sewing; and we would say to our lady friends who have hitherto remained skeptical in regard to this great invention of the age, an hour could not be more profitably spent than at this establishment.—*New York Christian Advocate, Sept. 20, 1860.*

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

THE GREEN COMMITTEE MOVEMENT.

The New York papers of this morning having no such notice of the action of the John A. Green Committee, concerning the *I Floridus Unum* movement in New York City, as to excite editorial remarks thereon, the official organ here, of this evening, has a leader on the subject, though no dispatch concerning the action of said committee appears in its columns, fully indorsing the same, and declaring it the only regular Breckinridge Committee of New York. The *Constitution* further adds that fusion now is at an end.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FUSION.

The new Pennsylvania fusion movement is denounced by the Breckinridge men as utterly impossible, though the Douglas men are in favor of it. Nothing will be done till after the October election.

A RECESSION SENSATION.

Amos Kendall's declaration that, in the event of Southern secession, on account of Lincoln's election, there will be 200,000 men ready to assist the latter in enforcing the laws, has created a sensation among the fire eaters. They denounce him as an abolitionist.

THE CITY.

☞ See change of time in the hours of the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

☞ G. Miroslo has returned to the city from New York, and will give his first party on Monday evening next.

A Stabbing Affray.—A stabbing affair took place at the Merchants' Hotel on Saturday night.

No. 100 Dearborn street.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde have all the magazines for October, Atlantic, Godey, Peterson's, and also late dailies and English papers.

Apples.—A barrel of choice apples found their way into our office on Saturday, from R. P. Stanley, No. 165 South Clark street. They did not prove apples of discord, for there were enough to "go round."

Fire.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the rear part of a frame building, No. 290 State street, owned by H. Simons. It was easily extinguished with small loss.

October Atlantic.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for October, and Blackwood for September, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have also another lot of the "Prince of Wales Medal," containing portraits of the Prince, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

A Chance to win.—A full-sized portrait of Abrahpm Lincoln in oils is offered for the best original "*Political Sentiment*" offered and read at the re union of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club this evening, the Central Campaign Committee acting as referees. Let an hundred be offered. Ho! for the prize! See announcement.

☞ We learn that at a stockholder's meeting of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company at La Salle, held at the Metropolitan Hotel in the city of Chicago on the 22d inst., Dr. Levi Keese of Lowell, Mass., was elected President and Henry Law, Vice President. The course pursued by Edgar Loomis, Superintendent, was fully endorsed by the stockholders.

Personal.—The following gentlemen are stopping at the Briggs House:

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; Hon. J. S. Thayer, N. Y.; J. Howard, Jr., N. Y. *Times*; S. R. Fuke, N. Y. *Herald*; W. S. L. Jewett, *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*; J. L. Spence, *Quaker Chronicle*; Chas. Harcourt, *Toronto Globe*; D. L. James and family, Miss; Jno. M. Kowen and family, Miss; M. E. Bradley, Esq., *New Orleans*; G. T. Miller, England.

U. S. Zouave Cadets.—There will be an exhibition drill of the U. S. Zouave Cadets under the command of Col. Ellsworth, at the Wigwam, Monday evening, Sept. 24th. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Home for the Friendless. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and as this is understood to be the last drill of the kind, we advise our friends who wish good seats to go early. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the principal book stores during the day, and at the Wigwam in the evening.

Milwaukee Wide Awake Coming to Chicago.—The *Free Democrat* says, at a meeting of the Milwaukee Wide Awake club, held Thursday evening to consider the request of their Chicago brethren to participate in the grand Seward demonstration in this city, on the 2d prox., it was unanimously resolved that the club should accept the invitation and go. A committee of three were appointed to make all necessary arrangements, with power to call a special meeting. It is expected that two hundred will go in uniform.

Increase of Business.—Mr. E. G. Blatchwick, one of our well established commission men, at the termination of the North-Western railroad, on Jefferson street, has associated with him Mr. Daniel Worthington, late of St. Louis, who brings to the firm a large capital and the active energies of a good business man.

We cordially commend the firm of Blatherwick, Worthington & Co., as one of our most reliable commission houses. Their card may be found in another column.

The Seward Reception.—At a meeting of the committee of arrangements for the great demonstration on Saturday evening last, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That all clubs, societies, associations and organizations are invited to join in the procession in honor of William H. Seward on the 29 day of October, and are requested to communicate with the Chief Marshal, George W. Gage, Esq., immediately, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

☞ We learn that our item a day or two since in relation to a stabbing affray on the West Side, did injustice to a druggist, who, it was asserted, aggravated the hemmorhage by administering brandy. The whole affair seems to have been of a much slighter character than was at first represented to us, and the druggist in question we desire to relieve from unintended injustice.

Chicago Products.—We saw, on Saturday, specimens of grapes from the hot-house of I. H. Burch, Esq., of this city, which, for luxuriance of growth and excellence of flavor, cannot be surpassed in the United States. The varieties were the Muscat of Cannon Hall, the Muscat of Alexandria, the Black Hamburg and the Frankendale—all raised under glass and all unapproachable by any other cultivator of whose labors in horticulture we have any knowledge. The specimens brought to our notice were intended for the Prince of Wales. They will please his sense of taste, and enlarge his idea of the cultivated luxury attainable even in the West. Mr. B.'s grapery has received the highest premiums and the most flattering notices from the two last U. S. Agricultural Fairs.

The Great Steamboat Disaster.—The fearful destruction of human life on board the steamer *Lady Elgin*, on Lake Michigan, induces us to recall the attention of our readers to the invention of our townsman, Mr. William R. Jackson, which, if applicable at all to the purpose for which it is intended, would undoubtedly have been of the utmost service in the case of the Lady Elgin, in saving most, if not all, the people on board the ill-fated steamer. We allude to "Jackson's Patent Detachable Safety Deck Saloon Cabin." This cabin is so constructed that while it answers every purpose for which ordinary cabins are used, it can be detached in a few moments from the deck of the steamer, and, after the vessel sinks, will float and sustain a large number of persons. The details of the invention are stated at length in a publication by the inventor, which are also accompanied with certificates from numerous ship builders, ship masters, and others, expressive of their belief in the great stability and effectiveness of the "detachable cabin." Even if doubts existed as to the possibility of saving life on the ocean, the same objection will not exist on lakes and rivers, where the water is seldom very rough. This subject is an important one, and we deem it our duty to call attention to the only means yet suggested of saving life in case of the sinking of a steamboat. It can hardly be doubted that if Mr. Jackson's invention had been placed on board the *Lady Elgin*, the loss of life would not have been so great as actually occurred, and probably every one might have been saved, though the most unfavorable circumstances. In the meantime, we commend the matter to the attention of the public.

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Resolved, That all clubs, societies, associations and organizations are invited to join in the procession in honor of William H. Seward on the 29 day of October, and are requested to communicate with the Chief Marshal, George W. Gage, Esq., immediately, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

☞ We learn that our item a day or two since in relation to a stabbing affray on the West Side, did injustice to a druggist, who, it was asserted, aggravated the hemmorhage by administering brandy. The whole affair seems to have been of a much slighter character than was at first represented to us, and the druggist in question we desire to relieve from unintended injustice.

Chicago Products.—We saw, on Saturday, specimens of grapes from the hot-house of I. H. Burch, Esq., of this city, which, for luxuriance of growth and excellence of flavor, cannot be surpassed in the United States. The varieties were the Muscat of Cannon Hall, the Muscat of Alexandria, the Black Hamburg and the Frankendale—all raised under glass and all unapproachable by any other cultivator of whose labors in horticulture we have any knowledge. The specimens brought to our notice were intended for the Prince of Wales. They will please his sense of taste, and enlarge his idea of the cultivated luxury attainable even in the West. Mr. B.'s grapery has received the highest premiums and the most flattering notices from the two last U. S. Agricultural Fairs.

The Great Steamboat Disaster.—The fearful destruction of human life on board the steamer *Lady Elgin*, on Lake Michigan, induces us to recall the attention of our readers to the invention of our townsman, Mr. William R. Jackson, which, if applicable at all to the purpose for which it is intended, would undoubtedly have been of the utmost service in the case of the Lady Elgin, in saving most, if not all, the people on board the ill-fated steamer. We allude to "Jackson's Patent Detachable Safety Deck Saloon Cabin." This cabin is so constructed that while it answers every purpose for which ordinary cabins are used, it can be detached in a few moments from the deck of the steamer, and, after the vessel sinks, will float and sustain a large number of persons. The details of the invention are stated at length in a publication by the inventor, which are also accompanied with certificates from numerous ship builders, ship masters, and others, expressive of their belief in the great stability and effectiveness of the "detachable cabin." Even if doubts existed as to the possibility of saving life on the ocean, the same objection will not exist on lakes and rivers, where the water is seldom very rough. This subject is an important one, and we deem it our duty to call attention to the only means yet suggested of saving life in case of the sinking of a steamboat. It can hardly be doubted that if Mr. Jackson's invention had been placed on board the *Lady Elgin*, the loss of life would not have been so great as actually occurred, and probably every one might have been saved, though the most unfavorable circumstances. In the meantime, we commend the matter to the attention of the public.

Our English Visitors.

Lord Renfrew and suite passed the larger share of Saturday in this city, visiting various points of interest, and that in a quiet and unostentatious manner, little disturbed by the pressure of crowds, and very visibly allowed by our citizens generally to do their sight-seeing in their own way. It reflects high credit upon our community that the wishes of these our visitors with reference to absence of all demonstration, have been strictly complied with. The following, from a committee of citizens, was directed to Lord Lyons:

Richmond House, Sept. 22, 1860.

To Lord Lyons, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to the United States:

My Lord:—The citizens of Chicago have deputed the undersigned to welcome Baron Renfrew to our young city.

As a representative, in a very high sense, of our mother country—that country to which we are allied by so many and varied interests and sympathies; to which we are bound by so many common ties of blood, and by our common customs, laws, literature, language and love of liberty—Baron Renfrew's presence among us awakens in the bosoms of our people no common interest; an interest which receives additional force from the earnest desire that is felt by our people to cultivate such relations of friendship and amity with the people of Great Britain as shall forever obliterate the slightest traces of jealousy and unfriendly feeling.

As the son of the most admirable of monarchs, the best of women, and the noblest of Anglo-Saxon matrons, Baron Renfrew challenges our most affectionate and kind regards.

These, among other considerations not less marked, would have rendered it highly gratifying to our fellow citizens to have received Baron Renfrew in a different capacity, and to have exhibited their respect for his country, for his royal mother, and for his Lordship's self in a manner, if less demonstrative, at least not less cordial than that stimulated by the loyalty of his numerous worshipers in Britain.

But learning that his Lordship's fatigue, arising from the exciting scenes through which he has recently passed, would render these demonstrations aversions to him, we have forborne from every demonstration calculated to disturb his privacy and repose. But we have ventured to assure your Lordship, so well as it is favorably known to the American public, to assure Baron Renfrew that under proper circumstances the people of the Garden City would cheerfully make every suitable demonstration on the occasion of so distinguished an arrival. As it is, my Lord, we tender to your distinguished guest a cordial welcome to Baron Renfrew and suite to Illinois, accompanied by the hope that he and they will find on our broad prairies the refreshments and safety they seek.

With every high respect and consideration, permit us, my Lord, to subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

Wm. B. Ogden,
John Wentworth,
Wm Bross,
E. W. McComan,
Committee.

After passing the forenoon in visiting the different points of the city, at 14 P. M., Lord Renfrew appeared on the balcony of the Richmond House, thus giving an opportunity to many citizens of viewing away in their persons a bit of experience for their delectation when Alfred Edward shall rule King, and there has shall say, "I saw in this city, and was in America." A little later the party took carriages and passed down Michigan Avenue, which was lined throughout its entire length with spectators. They pursued their way to Bridgeport, locked through the Hydraulic works and then took their special train for Dwight Station, eighty miles south on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, where they will remain until Monday. The cars of the train were those of the Michigan Central Railway, which the party pronounce the finest they have found in this country, the more creditable to the road as, it is to be, is that the cars are a portion of their regular equipment and in constant use on their line, and so no holiday toys, useless after the present occasion. They are for the travelling public. It is a pleasant souvenir possessed by the excellent Superintendent, R. N. Rice, Esq., who attended the party across Michigan on Friday, in the shape of an exquisite diamond pin sent him with the compliments of Alfred Edward. Princes' favors are rarely bestowed more worthily.

Lord Renfrew does not return to Chicago but proceeds by his special train to St. Louis. A portion of his suite still remain here, who will rejoin him on Monday. At Dwight Station the party are where the young Englishman can admire our magnificent prairies. A country seat has been fitted up for their reception.

The following by telegraph gives the location and movements of Lord Renfrew at Dwight's Station:

Dwight's Station, Sept. 22.—Lord Renfrew and suite arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. Lord Renfrew is the guest of J. C. Spencer, Esq., at whose residence he will remain over Sunday. Mr. Spencer's accommodations not being sufficiently ample for the entire Royal party, the others are the guests of Mr. Roadright and L. Morgan.

Lord Renfrew goes to hunting Monday.

From St. Louis the party go eastward over the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad to Cincinnati, and thence to Washington and the seaboard cities on their visiting list. The royal squadron is at Portland awaiting their farewell to this country, which will take place early the coming month.

RELIGIOUS.

Northwestern Conference of Universalists.—A Conference of the Universalists of the Northwest assembles in this on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The meeting promises to be a very large one, some sixty clergymen of that order having already signified their intention to be here. The purpose of the Conference is, the consideration of measures for the more complete organization of this rapidly increasing sect of Christians, and especially to foster missionary and educational interests. Delegates will be present from Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The meetings of the Conference will be held in St. Paul's Church, (Rev. Mr. Ryder's) commencing on Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. The following is the—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

9 A. M. Conference will organize.
10 A. M. Public Religious Service.
2½ P. M. Sunday School Meeting. Addresses by Clergymen. Singing by the Children's Schools.

WEDNESDAY.

9½ to 10½ A. M. Prayer Meeting.
10½ A. M. to 12 M. Business Meeting.
2½ P. M. Public Religious Service.
7½ " Conference and Prayer Meeting.

THURSDAY.

9½ to 10½ A. M. Prayer Meeting.
10½ A. M. to 12 M. Business Meeting.
2½ P. M. Public Religious Services. To be followed by the Administration of the Communion.

Thursday evening the session of the Meeting will close with a Grand S. S. and Festival at Bryan Hall, consisting of address and singing by children, &c.

Lodge open at 4. Collation (in lower Hall) at 7. Speaking commences at 8.

Tickets for the Festival, 50 cents each, to be obtained at the Book Stores of A. D. Gould, Dearborn street, and of the Committee of Arrangements—Geo. W. Gage, S. P. Walker, T. G. Hazard, Jr., T. L. Woodward, Henry D. Lord.

It is especially requested that all persons designing to attend the Festival will purchase their tickets previous to 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

Methodist Conference.—The ensuing session of the Rock River Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in this city on the 3d of October, and continue about one week. Between two and three hundred ministers are expected.

The Lady Elgin Disaster.—We learn that some days since correspondence passed between the managers of Rosehill Cemetery and Coroner James with reference to matters explained in the letter we append.

The unrecognized bodies have all been placed in the receiving vault at Rosehill Cemetery, where they will remain until Saturday next for identification. Those not identified will then be buried with proper religious ceremonies. The managers have contributed one of the best lots in the Cemetery for that purpose, which has been accepted by the Coroner, as will be seen from his letter, which follows:

Col. Robert Sayre, Vice President of Rosehill Cemetery, F. H. Hanmer, Superintendent, and John S. Newman, Chairman of Managers Committee.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 19th inst., tendering a lot for the purpose of interring such persons whose lives were lost by the late disaster, is duly received.

Your very generous offer is accepted. It relieves me of the unpleasant duty of burying the unknown dead in a public graveyard, and will render monumentain their identification by friends.

I would suggest that the lot be conveyed to the Coroner of Cook county, and his successors, for the purposes indicated.

You will be pleased, g

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860.

MANUFACTURES.

We hope our capitalists and business men will take time to read a letter on the second page from Newark, N. J. The causes of the wonderful growth of that city within the last ten years are there briefly stated. Chicago will possess equally and as surely if the same means are used by her capitalists. If the prosperity to be derived from manufactures were added to our commercial advantages, the anticipations of our most sanguine citizens in regard to the growth of Chicago would very soon be more than realized. Read the letter.

MR. DOUGLAS COMING.

We have before expressed our obligations to Mr. Douglas for his tour in New England, Pennsylvania and New York, the result of which, so far as demonstrated, proves so advantageous to the Republican cause. We desire now to put on record our thankfulness for his promised visit to Ohio and Indiana. A gentleman who came up with him as far as Cleveland, the other day, says that at the various water-stations along the road, he made such parts of that same old speech as his limited time permitted, and that everywhere it was received with uniform disgust. That its repetition in the Western States caused will do still greater service to Lincoln than it did in Vermont and Maine, we have no doubt. The humbuggery of "my-g-r-e-a-t-p-o-p-u-l-a-r-p-r-i-n-c-i-p-l-e" has become so transparent that it needs no commentary, except just that which Douglas makes, to illustrate it. By all means give him a chance.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

That Lincoln will be elected, we believe for the following reasons which are conclusive:

He will carry all New England. The result in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts has never been doubted, even by the most shameless of the Douglas braggarts. The recent election in Maine, confidently claimed by the Douglasites, is decisive as to the verdict of that State. In Connecticut, the bogus Democracy have split almost through the middle of the old organization. Ten Douglas men have a simon-pure national Democratic ticket in the field, and the Breckinridgers have another of the same sort. Their battle is fierce and bitter. Mr. Lincoln's plurality will not be less than 20,000. In Rhode Island, there is no contest. Mr. Douglas' friends there admit that Lincoln will receive the vote of the State; the lies told here about Democratic prospects there are laughed at where the truth is known. In New York, all attempts to fuse the opposition into one mass have hopelessly failed. The conflict, as in Connecticut, is irrepressible and the Seward is given up to the Republicans. The pro-Slavery men, but for the disastrous effect of the confession in Pennsylvania and Indiana, would acknowledge the truth and retire from the field. There is no more doubt about the vote of New York than that of Vermont. She will go for Lincoln by an unprecedented majority. In Pennsylvania, the scheme of a contest is still kept up by Mr. Douglas' friends, not with the expectation of carrying the State against Lincoln, but in the hope of electing Foster, the coalition nominee for Governor, and saving two or three congressmen in the doubtful districts. That Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, will succeed, by a decisive majority, appears to be a foregone conclusion. His opponents are scouring the streets of New York, Washington and Baltimore for the funds necessary to defeat the people's choice; but they are not successful in finding anybody who has any interest in the local politics of State, that will impel the sending of material aid to that quarter. Well informed Republicans say that the majority for Curtin will not be less than 20,000, although the opponents is sustained by both wings of the Democracy. We believe their calculations to be correct. If they are, Lincoln will get a plurality of 60,000, because in November the opposing factions will vote, each its own electoral ticket. He will carry the State in any event. New Jersey is more in the same list. All our Eastern friends are not at all apprehensive of the loss of our ticket there. The contest is keen and exciting; but all the advantages are with the Republicans. They have little doubt of their ability to overcome an united opposition—some believe that they will utterly overwhelm that opposition when divided and encountered in detail. Ohio and Michigan are conceded to the Republicans on all hands. No pro-slavery man has the audacity to claim either for Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas. Indiana is closely fought, but only on the State ticket. The fate of that is to be decided on the 9th of October. Hendricks, the pro-slavery man, has the support of an united party and a portion of Mr. Bell's friends; but in spite of the coalition, we are assured by the best informed politicians in the State that Lane and all the Republican nominees will succeed. They have canvassed the State thoroughly and faithfully, and admitting larger majorities to the pro-slavery counties than the pro-slavery men claim, and making a liberal deduction from the anticipated majorities in the Republican counties, then the Republican triumph will be expressed by figures representing more than 5,000. In November four electoral tickets will be run. Lincoln will have a clear majority over all, and a majority over the highest of 20,000 to 40,000 votes. Mark the prediction! We need not tell our readers that we have assurances from all parts of Illinois, which convince us that Douglas will be beaten full 20,000. The battle in this State was decided a month ago, and in favor of her favorite son—HONEST OLD ABE! The certainty of a Republican Legislature is not so well defined. A clean working majority in each House is that for which the fight now goes on. Trumbull will be returned to the United States Senate. Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are not in dispute. Each one of them will unquestionably vote for Lincoln, and by a decisive majority. There remain, then, of the free States only California and Oregon. To the first we by no claim. The chances in Oregon are divided between Lincoln and Douglas, the odds in favor of the former. Though not immaterial how she votes, her voice, except in a contingency not likely to occur, will have little weight in the grand result. Our count stands thus:

FOR LINCOLN.			
Maine	8	Pennsylvania	27
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Vermont	5	Michigan	6
Massachusetts	13	Illinois	11
Rhode Island	4	Iowa	4
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	5
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Oregon	3
Total			170

DOUBTFUL.	
Oregon	3
California	4
Total	7

BELL, BRECKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS.	
Virginia	15
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12
Missouri	9
Arkansas	4
Total	72

FOR DOUGLAS.	
California	4
New Jersey	7
Total	11

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.	
South Carolina	8
Mississippi	7
Louisiana	6
Alabama	9
Georgia	10
Florida	4
Texas	4
Total	48

SUMMARY.	
For Lincoln	170
For Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas	72
For Douglas	11
For Breckinridge	48
Total	303

We aim to give our readers our belief, not to impose upon them by partisan falsehoods. We do not deny the possibility that we may be deceived, and that the result may shame our figures; but we have daguerreotyped the field as it seems to us to-day. But let no effort be relaxed, no good agency be abandoned, until the battle is over. The enemy is wary, vigilant, unscrupulous—ever ready to take advantage of a mistake, and gather hope from Republican inaction. The victory, however flattering the prospect, is not won until the polls are closed.

VOTING ON A DOUGLAS EXCURSION.—At the Douglas mass meeting at Rochester, New York, on Tuesday last, three excursion trains came in, one from Batavia, one from Niagara Falls and one from LeRoy. A vote was taken on the three, which resulted in an aggregate of 193 votes for Lincoln, 188 for Douglas, 16 for Breckinridge, and 18 for Bell.

Ex-Governor Taylor, in a farewell letter to the New York *Mercury*, thus sums up his labors for the past sixteen months: "Two hundred and fifty lectures, thirty thousand miles traveled, forty night *Mercury* writings, two books published, and one house built."

Col. Stapleton of the United States army is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia at Lynchburg, Va.

The Wide Awakes—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The account taken from the New York *Herald* of the origin and spread of the Wide Awakes, is correct in part and incorrect in some respects, which we will point out. Immediately after the Connecticut April election, the Times and Tribune copied from the Hartford and New Haven papers their descriptions of the new organization, the style of uniform, cost of equipment, and their constitution and by-laws, and urged the immediate formation of a company of Wide Awakes in each division of this city, and also in all the chief towns and cities in the Western States.

We were deeply impressed with the importance of just such an organization of our young men, to infuse life, energy and system into the approaching campaign; and to protect the ballot box on election day, against fraudulent voting.

The result of our exhortations was seen in the prompt organization of a company of Wide Awakes in this city. And it was the first company formed outside of Connecticut. It was the first company created with special reference to the Presidential campaign. When the National Convention assembled here in May last, the Chicago Wide Awakes performed escort duty to the various delegations as they arrived, and did essential service in preserving order. As they paraded the streets at night, preceded by a fine band of music, in their jaunty uniforms, with elastic step and military tread, they were seen and admired by tens of thousands of strangers from all parts of the country. Visitors had ocular demonstration of the efficiency of such an organization for campaign purposes, and were not slow to elude return home to start a Wide Awake company in their town or city.

This single Chicago company was the parent of a thousand others before 60 days had elapsed. Wherever the Hartford company did go to start the organization in New England, it is certain that it was the Chicago Wide Awakes that started the organization in eight Western States. And furthermore, a majority of the delegates from even New England had never seen a Wide Awake company before coming to Chicago. And very few of the Pennsylvania or Southern delegates or visitors had ever heard of the existence of such an organization. We prefer another claim in behalf of our Chicago boys: the first company of mounted Wide Awakes ever formed, was in this city. The Chicago Rangers were officered and organized before any company of the kind in Connecticut, New York or elsewhere. The Aurora Rangers were perhaps the next horse company started. The New York *Tribune* described a company of mounted rangers in that State as the first of the sort in the United States, but the Chicago Rangers had been formed weeks before them.

We have no purpose in this to detract a feather from the Hartford boys any of the honor due them for the "happy accident." Neither do we want them to rob the Chicago boys of their share of the glory. If Hartford originated the idea, Chicago gave it the great impetus by which the organization spread into vast proportions almost in a day, until the streets of every village, town and city from Bangor to San Francisco, are nightly illuminated, and the air filled with the music, songs and cheers of Wide Awake young Republicans.

Our political opponents are busily trying to counterfeit our Wide-Awakes, by getting up companies called Bell Ringers, Invincibles, Rear Rankers, and other high sounding initiations. All such are spurious, mere pinchbeck and pewter, and are good for nothing. Duty doughfaces and the poor dupes of the clairvoyant belong to the club traps and Little Dodgers.

The genuine Wide Awakes, are those who sing the songs of freedom, and let their light shine into dark places. They outnumber the allied army that won the battle of Solferino, which broke the fetters of despotism that bound Italy, and set a nation free. On the 6th of November next they will win the battle of the Presidency, and set the Republic free from the despotism, miasma, and corruptions of apostate Democracy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE GREAT FUSION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—We have already published the resolutions by several well known New York gentlemen of the use of their names as officers of the recent "Truck and dicker Fusion meeting" in New York. Here is another lot of the same sort from the *Tribune* of Tuesday:

We are authorized to state that the name of Gen. Scott was used by the managers of his own Fusion meeting, on Monday, without his consent. Gen. Scott will not be a party to any such purposes whatever.

The name of Mr. Vice-President Breckinridge was used by Mr. Alabama is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Hon. B. H. Field wrote to the Committee of Arrangements beforehand, refusing to allow his name to be used as one of the Vice-Presidents; but it was used nevertheless.

Mr. Gardiner Spring, Jr., was also appointed a Vice President without his consent; he is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Mr. Joseph Lodge of No. 101 West Thirty-eighth street, writes as a letter to say that the use of his name as one of the Secretaries of this meeting was unauthorized. He is also for Lincoln and Hamlin.

What must have been the real character of this meeting, when so many of its officers were Republicans whose names were appropriated for the occasion, without any warrant whatever?

MAINE.—Further returns of vote for Governor give the following aggregates:

Lincoln	67,842	67,842
Hamlin	1,676	69,518
Morrill		67,842
Washburn		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill		1,676
Hamlin over Washburn		1,676
Morrill over Hamlin		67,842
Washburn over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill and Hamlin		67,842
Morrill and Hamlin over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill and Washburn		67,842
Morrill and Washburn over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Hamlin and Washburn		67,842
Hamlin and Washburn over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill, Hamlin and Washburn		67,842
Morrill, Hamlin and Washburn over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn and Douglas		67,842
Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn and Douglas over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn, Douglas and Bell		67,842
Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn, Douglas and Bell over Lincoln		69,518
Lincoln over Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn, Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge		67,842
Morrill, Hamlin, Washburn, Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge over Lincoln		69,518

DISUNION RAVINGS.—Roger A. Pryor must assassinate somebody or he'll spoil. The Norfolk *Herald* has the following paragraph concerning a speech by Mr. Bombaster Pryor which he recently made in that city:

Hon. Roger A. Pryor addressed the Ashland Hall speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. Douglas to the secession question propounded to him in Norfolk, wound up with the startling declaration that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a Southern State or States from the Union, and no effort from any other quarter should be made to resist the exercise of federal power, *he, the Hon. Roger A., sisterly and silent, would be the first to plant a dagger to his heart.*"

FAILURE OF FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A proposition was made by R. J. Haldeman on behalf of the Douglas party, and H. M. Fuller on behalf of the Bell party, to W. H. Welsh, of the Breckinridge party, that a joint electoral ticket be formed on the following basis: Twelve men from the Reading Ticket now on both the Douglas and Breckinridge tickets; ten Bell and Everets men and five additional men from the Reading ticket; said electors to be agreed upon by two of the three contracting parties. This proposition was declined by the Breckinridgers.

—The editor of the Lansing (Mich.) *Journal* promised to send his paper to Republicans, and take his pay when Douglas was elected President. Sixteen subscribers from Mason, Ingham county, were obtained on these terms, but the editor refused to send the paper. He owns up that Douglas will not be elected.

—There are three Democratic candidates for Congress in the Third District of Michigan, T. B. Cheney, Douglas, Daniel Ball, Breckinridge, and Henry Smith, Independent Breckinridge, who has challenged Church to meet him on the stump.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—A friend writes us from Bridgeport, Lawrence county, that the Republicans of that portion of Egypt are wide awake. The Lincoln and Hamlin club in that town now numbers sixty members and the number soon will reach over one hundred. [This whole county of Lawrence gave only eighty nine votes for Fremont.]—The Douglascy of the county held a demonstration last week, and after two weeks hard drumming were only able to get together about 300 men, women and children. Lincoln and Yates will get 700 votes in Lawrence county.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* would not be surprised if New York should be carried for Lincoln by fifty thousand majority over all! We should be surprised if it was not.—*Buffalo Express.*

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal affray occurred at Sterling, Whiteside county, on the night of the 15th inst., by which Michael Welch, a brakeman, lost his life. He was on the top of a car, watching the train which was backing up to couple the car to the train, and while in count the car he lost his balance, and fell under the train, which passed over his body, killing him instantly. He is a son of Mr. Welch, of this city, and his friends live at or near Morris, in this State. The trunks of one of the named upon his body, until by great diligence it was removed. He was put into a coffin and forwarded to the friends on the train.

Whiteside County Nominations.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune.*]

STERLING, Sept. 13, 1860.

Our County Convention was held on Monday yesterday, and the following strong ticket put in nomination:

For Circuit Clerk—Addison Farrington of Erie.

For Sheriff—Jonathan F. Coe of Jordan.

For Coroner—Dr. John Edsall of Fulton.

For County Judge—Wesley Anderson, Esq.

The nomination for officers of the county was strongly contested by numerous candidates, but all are satisfied with the result, and a general good feeling prevailed.

After the nominations were made, three cheers were called for for the whole Republican ticket, and were responded to with a will that made the old Court House ring and was participated in by the whole Convention. This is another shocking instance that however much our Republicans may be disappointed in the selection of their favorite men, in this or any other Convention, they are found battling for the nominees, and are unwilling to jeopardize the success of the party, or injure its prospects, by countenancing anything that tends to impair its sure success and its influence.

We think we state the matter truly, when we say that old Whiteside will be found as true as steel to the good cause, and ever found ranked in A bold, and nothing true to the common enemy

Douglas Democracy.

If the State Central Committee will but do their duty toward us, as a part and parcel of our great State, no fears need be entertained as to the result. We think we have some cause for complaint, that while appointments have been made all around us, we have been passed by. We trust that our efficient Committee will remember that our Republican friends are looking anxiously for their aid in this canvass. We are doing all we can for the cause, but they should remember that the working man in our party have *private* duties to call their attention away from the campaign, and they cannot spend their whole time in the canvass.

Three cheers for old Whiteside, and for her united zeal in the good cause. IMPROMPTU.

Political Discussion.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BUSHNELL, Sept. 20, 1860.

To day we have had by far the most interesting political gathering of the season. Simultaneously with Sands's Circus in town, the three candidates for Representative in this District, (82d) met to "speak on the political topics of the day," H. M. Cole, (Republican,) and S. L. Richmond, (Douglas,)—as per agreement, to hold a joint discussion, and Judge Brown, (Breckinridge,) to assist in inaugurating a hickory pole that was raised here in accordance with a previous understanding that reaches back to an uncertain period. The ball opened by an address from the Judge in the forenoon, who taking his stand on a dry goods box conveniently near to the pole that had just been raised, spoke for about an hour and a half in a clear, distinct, and, according to the premises he laid down, ("that a nigger is not a man,") a consistent manner, going the full length that Charles O'Conor would go, and no further, to bare the subject completely, and leaving no room for any doubt as to his position. When he came in front of the cracking, tar and feather crowd of Douglas, Bell politicians by one, his glaring inconsistencies and noticeable, dishonest positions, the way that he lashed the "Small Group" was truly refreshing. Judge B. spoke again in the evening.

In the afternoon the Court House was crowded to its utmost to hear the debate between the Republican and Douglas candidates for the next two hours, and called it to say, that if we had any doubts as to the judiciousness of Mr. Cole's nomination, they were completely removed from us ere the discussion was over. He grasped the whole subject with a master hand, some times replying more to the little fungs that his opponent lavishly showered on the plea of argument, and sometimes rising far above the local shops that the subject would assume, to give a utterance to his glowing thoughts in words of burning eloquence that hushed every sound and riveted every gaze. It seemed a great pity that he had not "a man worthy of his steel," and the Douglas Democracy had not selected their tremendous most unmistakably. Your correspondent is much mistaken if the favors of the campaign does not tell largely in accession to the Republican party in this District. God speed the good work that now promises so much.

The speaking is over, but while I write, the town is illuminated by the Granville and Hennepin Wide Awakes, who are marching and counter marching through our streets, while our whole political force is "hurrahing" in the glories of the coming day." L. S. Jr.

Little Kendall Again.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune.*]

NEWARK, Ill., Sept. 20, 1860.

The Republican of Kendall county are having a good day at Oswego, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Frequent showers occurring. The crowd in attendance is estimated by good judges at 5,000.

Wide Awakes are present from Aurora, Joliet, Sandwich, Lisbon, Bristol, Plano, Lockport, Plainfield, and other points, numbering upwards of 2,000.

All the pharaphernalia usual to such great crowds are in full exhibition, as car after car filled with beautiful young Republican ladies—about the only kind, indeed, to be found in Little Kendall—have been in. What is to be especially equipped, and countless banners bearing appropriate and opportune inscriptions.

Lovejoy has just finished one of his telling speeches. Owing to the rain, Swett of Bloomington will not speak till evening, at which time also O. C. Gray of Indiana, and other able speakers, will address the crowds.

The Wide Awakes will form a grand torch-light procession to-day at Oswego.

The meeting to-day at Oswego is the third meeting of the Kendall County Republican Club. The club is to have one more meeting before the election, to be held at Plano, the 11th of October next.

Kreismann of Chicago has just given the Germans of the county a rousing speech. The Germans of Kendall are all Republicans, and are enthusiastic working boys.

The talk that Kendall county is losing in Republicanism is a mistake. The vast and unboundedly enthusiastic gatherings of the Republicans in various parts of the county fully attest, together with other substantial facts, that the people are awake to the heinousness of the crime they are about to commit in 1860 for Douglas and Lincoln, than it cast four years ago for Fremont. Pro Kendall elected over a Republican majority of from 1500 to 1600. B. OLIN, Cor. Sec.

Republican Meeting at Springfield.

[From the State Journal, Sept.]

Last evening there was a large and very enthusiastic rally at the Wigwam. It was a strictly impromptu gathering. No previous announcement of the meeting had been made through the papers, or by bills or handbills. A short time before dark, the little Wide Awake gun was brought out and thundered forth the signal; and on this brief notice a very respectable and even assembled together.

The speakers of the evening were Messrs I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, and C. B. Denio, of Geneva. Both of these gentlemen were members of the Illinois State Legislature of 1856-7. Mr. Arnold was regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican side of the House during that session; and although his views and opinions in regard to some public questions were sometimes regarded as radical, yet his ability as a financier is exerted that he was enabled to carry most of the measures of local importance to his constituents. He is now the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, and, of course, will be elected. He is a fine speaker, as those who heard him last evening will testify. He is an orator of grace and elegance in regard to his style of delivery, while his matter always wears keen and logical, and gives evidence of great research and intellectual culture. His speech last evening was an illustration of this.

Mr. Denio is well known to all our citizens as an eloquent and powerful speaker. Full of fire and chivalry, and having a fund of humor which appeared to be inexhaustible, he never fails to command the undivided attention and almost constant applause of his hearers. The enthusiasm called forth by his remarks last evening was unbounded.

One of the Results of the Fusion Mania.

The *Abend Zeitung* of yesterday evening speaking of the disgust manifested at the corruption and dishonesty of the fusion schemes of their leaders, says—"As Scroggs, Dodge and thousands of other Americans will vote for Lincoln, not because he is an "Abolitionist," but in order to express their disapprobation of the unscrupulous sale of their party by its leaders, so thousands of German Democrats will vote for Lincoln and for electoral ticket. Yesterday a "Democratic Lincoln Club" was formed in one of the upper wards of this city, consisting of 200 Germans and upwards, who unanimously declared their intention of voting for Old Abe, instead of going it blind for the confusion-ticket. We might mention other similar cases. Scarcely a single German Republican ward meeting is held at which a number of Democrats do not have themselves enrolled in the list of Republican voters. In 1856, barely one-half or two-thirds of the naturalized Germans cast their votes for Fremont; but in 1860 from two-thirds to three fourths—in number from eight to nine thousand—of the German voters of the city of New York will cast their ballots for Lincoln. Fremont's entire vote in the city was 20,000. The fusionists shall not claim a third vote for themselves."—*N. Y. Post.*

Revolutionizing the U. S. Navy.

It has already been announced that a Board of officers has been appointed by the authorities at Washington, to examine all the selling vessels of the Navy, with a view to ascertain the practicableness of converting them into steamers.

It is not generally known that for years the Government of the United States has been gradually doing away with sailing vessels altogether. Not one craft propelled by wind has been built during the last ten years, while over twenty-five steamers have been added to the Naval Register within the same time. From the foundation of the Government, with a single party slight interval, the Executive power has been vested in the hands of the Democratic party, and from 1500 to 1600.

Manufactures—Newark, N. J.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13, 1860.

We would that every capitalist and real estate owner in Chicago had been with us yesterday in our visit to a few of the manufactories of Newark. They would have been fully satisfied that their true interests require them to foster both by their influence and their money the judicious system of manufactures, for by so doing they would not only benefit the city at large, but they would directly and rapidly add to their own wealth and prosperity. In 1830 Newark had only 20,000 inhabitants; it now has a population of 73,000, an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. This shows a healthy and rapid growth, equal to most and superior to some western cities. The commercial position of the city, except as the raw material and her products are cheaply received and exported both by shipping and by rail adds almost nothing to its importance. The solid values which labor and skill add to the raw material in the mechanical industry and trade. Let Chicago go and do likewise and her reward will be equally as great.

In the afternoon we were indebted for a visit to Llewelyn Park, a few miles north-west of Newark, to Hon. Stephen D. Ward and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of the Newark *Mercury*, who also kindly accompanied us through the factories we visited in the morning. The park is some five or six hundred acres in extent, and contains many fine and scenes. Some enterprising gentleman purchased the land a few years since and laid it out as a park in the most artistic manner. Situated as it is in the midst of the finest residences, surrounded by a few acres of lawn, and it is from the sale of these lands that the proprietor expects to realize the profits of his investment, but he will doubtless make a very handsome speculation out of it. Winding carriage ways lead to the different points of interest in the park. From this we had one of the finest views it was ever our good fortune to enjoy. New York, Newark, Jersey City and many other cities were in full view, while Newark Bay, the Passaic and the Raritan rivers sparkling in the bright sunlight, and studded with woodland without number, helped to form a scene of surpassing beauty and magnificence.

Newark is a beautiful city. It has some of the handsomest residences in the United States of the prosperity are in the large factories, whose tall chimneys pour up from all parts of the city. Its streets are well shaded, and are generally pleasant, by the kindnesses and the courtesies of Messrs. Ward and Cooper, and we must also not forget our colored gentlemen to Hon. T. P. Freelinghuysen, whose fine residence Bartlett sees from his own garden, seen highly adorned by those to whom they were sent. We need not say that Mr. Ward was in his element, and brought with many pleasant memories not soon to be forgotten. B.

The Impending Revolutions in Europe.

The Paris correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune*, in his last letter from the French capital, makes the following remarks:

I need not tell the student of current history that the Emperor is not a man, but all easily entered into a great revolution. In fact, we are but continuing the movement of 1848, resuming the ideas then complicated by the Eastern and Italian side questions.

What the orthodox powers specially fear is Louis Napoleon's too ardent political ideas. The republican principles which are in the blood of Louis Napoleon is no more a friend to human rights and free nations than Francis Joseph, or the Pope, or Victor Emanuel. The real enemy of Francis Joseph of his free of fractional rearrangements, and of being capable at any moment of putting himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. This is the fear of the French popular or national ideas the moment that it is engaged against Europe.

Note here that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has made a most valuable point for his dynasty in the French popular approvals. I have thus curious yet true authority than the official reports of the *Moniteur*, that his popularity upon the 15th of August was anything but enthusiastic. Undoubtedly an immense multitude came out to see the progress through the streets of the Imperial family, but the wind would have received as much applause. As a Napoleonic demonstration, the 15th of August was a success. If I were writing a sensation article, instead of a simple reporter's letter, I would head it: "*The European Revolution Against France*"—the diplomatic equality of course.

The drift of all the official speech making is against this coalition; that is, to show the folly, the futility, of such a coalition. Coalition against whom? *Mais mon Dieu!* France is peace itself—longs for, hopes for, believes in, dotes on peace.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice has excited suspicion among the Germans and the English; the essential thing aimed at in all this speechifying is to quiet the fears of the Germans, and to show that the annexation of Savoy and Nice has not been the first step of further territorial conquest.

The Summit of Pike's Peak.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Colorado City, K. T., late in August, gives an account of the labors and dangers to be encountered in ascending the mountain which has given its name to the auriferous region surrounding it. Of the ascent and the approach to the top he writes:

About 160 feet from the topmost pinnacle, we found a large body of snow and ice. On it were several snow birds, and a short distance below, was a lone bird singing most sweetly. Had his song been less cheerful, we should have been inclined to pity him in his forlorn condition. At noonday we found ourselves on the summit of the highest peak in the region of eternal winter—13,500 feet, or more than two miles and a half above the level of the sea. Colorado City is at the base, 6,000 feet, 7,000 feet above it. The top of the peak is perfectly level, and is about 300 yards in circumference. It is a field of large, sharp, angular and cubical rocks of granite, with feldspar predominating. Large specimens of pure feldspar are to be seen here and there. Not a particle of soil existed to break the monotony of the scene. We found two pyramids of rocks on the summit, one of which, it is said, was built by Capt. Pike, who planted coins, papers, &c., beneath it. The other was erected by a party from Lawrence, who were the earliest discoverers of gold here. With the party was Miss Julia Lawrence and Miss Anna Archibald of Lawrence. She made the ascent in August, 1858, with the Bloomer costume, and on getting a short distance it longer to the thousand—of the German voters of the city of New York will cast their ballots for Lincoln. Fremont's entire vote in the city was 20,000. The fusionists shall not claim a third vote for themselves."—*N. Y. Post.*

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Horrible Proposition.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Republican*, says:

We have heard that at the Douglas meeting on Saturday afternoon last at Olivetyree School house, three miles south of Enon, the Democratic orator and leader of Pagbird, Mad river township, in this county, in the course of his remarks, said that the time was fast approaching when the Democracy would have to fall into the assassin line of "Small Group" and begin the work of assassination. Such a proposition was received with applause. As a Republican friend of ours was passing the house he heard the speaker say that "the time was fast approaching when the Democracy would have to fall into the assassin line of the Small Group" and begin the work of assassination. Such a proposition was received with applause. As a Republican friend of ours was passing the house he heard the speaker say that "the time was fast approaching when the Democracy would have to fall into the assassin line of the Small Group" and begin the work of assassination.

MR. ARNOLD'S SPEECH.

Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Chicago University.

[We have been requested by correspondents in several parts of this Congressional District to republish the speech made by I. N. Arnold, on the 4th of July 1857; and in obedience to such call, republish it from our files.—EDITOR. P. & T.]

Fellow citizens, in the few moments I am to address you to-day, I shall speak to you of the blessings of liberty, as set forth to the world by our Fathers. Eighteen centuries ago upon the plains of Judea, the great principles upon which all true governments is based, the common Father and Creator of the human race, proclaimed to the world the universal brotherhood of man, were taught by the Son of God.

These great Christian principles, the germ of all human liberty, after struggling through many centuries against all forms of tyranny and oppression of religious and political despotism, were finally, distinctly and authoritatively recognized by our Fathers, when on the 4th day of July, 1776, they embodied them in the ever memorable Declaration of Independence. When eighty-one years ago Thomas Jefferson, as the organ of the Continental Congress, proclaimed want, to the ardent patriots and statesmen of that day, seemed a "self evident truth," "That all men are created equal," "that they were endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to *life, liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness," he struck the key note of Christian freedom.

When our government was organized, this was made the corner stone; and thereby our institutions were built on a principle as broad as humanity, and having its origin in God's own word.

When this glorious truth, this great Christian principle, founded on God's authority, and which is self-evident, was proclaimed to the nations, it awoke a responsive thrill in the hearts of down-trodden millions throughout the civilized world.

Our National and State Governments were all, in theory, based upon this principle; and, as a consequence, we see throughout the glorious torches and marching in the military order towards the assigned destination of their various divisions. Enthusiasm has been pulled surmounted with a swinging lamp and a small American flag, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The uniform of the privates was a black enameled circular cape, quite full and of good length, and a glazed military fatigue cap, with a brass or silver eagle in front; some few companies were uniformed with blue, red, drab and olive; they were also quite full and relieved the monotony of the darker uniform. The captains and non-commissioned officers were distinguished by an elegant cape overcoat, with black cape and undress military cape. In some companies the captains carried a red, the sa in other companies the captains carried a white lantern; in others the captain merely carried a painted baton. The measured tread, steady front and unbroken lines spoke of strict attention to drill, and of the fact that the members of the various bodies were managed by their officers showed some natural man of military experience controlled their movements.

A movement of such great importance and vast results to the coming political contest should not be overlooked or belittled, as has been done by some newspapers. Nor should Nothing journals, but demands careful consideration. The character and standing of many members of our community who have joined in this movement, and the fact that it has struck in the ranks, give it a weight and importance heretofore unknown to any political order. Merchants, lawyers, doctors and members of all trades and professions seem to have caught the infection, and a reference to the drill calls daily inserted in the special notice column of the papers, will satisfy the curious of the widespread extent of the organization.

THEIR ORIGIN.

Now England claims the birthplace of this movement, Hartford being the Connecticut capital in which it was first matured. It originated in accident, like many another event fraught with great portent, and rapidly assumed its present gigantic proportions. On the 25th of February, 1860, the city of Hartford was much moved by the advent of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the hero for the people to bring back the old fashioned dress the worthy citizens of the vicinity. Some enthusiastic young Republicans of the neighborhood decided to set as an escort to the distinguished visitor, and, as a special guard, assigned themselves from a fire company hard by some of their Bremen's torches. Being of a martial disposition, and full of youthful ardor, they refused to protect their broadcloth from city invasion, they procured some glazed cloth and cut it in the form of capes to protect their shoulders. Thus equipped they marched to the hall of reception, and those equipped they started to meet the orator. Their novel ball mixture appearance excited considerable attention as they drew forth the pleasantry of the assembled multitude, rewarding them for their forethought. On their return home one of the party was attacked by a sanguinary Democrat, but as the original Wide-Awake torch stretched him on the ground and stopped all further disturbance. Before dismissal a meeting was held, and after attacking they resolved to form a club of limited numbers, equipped with swinging torches and black capes and caps, to appear on special occasions of public parade, and be ready at all times for any leading that might forward the Republican cause. In pursuance of these resolutions a meeting was held on the evening of the 3d of March following, who resolved to form a "Wide Awake" club of fifty, under the command of Capt. James H. Bunce, a gentleman who relied the pugnacious democrats on the first parade. A constitution was adopted, officers elected, and all the necessary steps taken. The proceedings getting abroad, the magazine gave out that this was the in fusion of a gigantic movement, made themselves very merry at the expense of the Hartford "Fifty Fighting Men." Some of their uniform, they christened them the "Manilla Cadets," and, as some of the first members were young lads, called them the "Fifty Infant Regiment." They laughed "till they were sore," asked them in "spick of candy be presented to such one," &c., &c. In spite of their jokes and jeers, the club organized itself into a conversation with one of its most familiar members, he being invited to say a few words, he arose and said, "I was the first to welcome His Royal Highness to the territory of the United States, and there won't any Lids use the Prince the more than I did."

Great Archbishop Hughes on American Affairs.

Mr. E. G. Squier is pursuing with characteristic energy his plan for the publication of a collection of historical documents relating to and concerning the Discovery and Conquest of America." A prospectus just issued details the intention of the series, and gives the title of several of the works proposed to be printed in vol. 1, now ready, contains descriptions of the ancient provinces of Goa acapan, Izalco, Cuscatlan, and Chiquimula, and a grammar of both languages, customs, and religion of their aboriginal inhabitants, and a description of the ruins of Copan, by Don Diego de Palacio, addressed to the King of Spain in 1576. The original Spanish is given, with a translation, notes, and an illustrated map. In it is described the ruins passed on the route to Copan, of which were visited by Palacio within forty years of the conquest, who found them very nearly in their present condition. His observations on the Indians, their religion, customs, and customs, are very full and exact. Forty applications is necessary to secure the volume, as not more than one hundred will be printed of any of the series, and the larger portions of these are already engaged for Germany, Cuba, &c. Mr. Charles B. Norton is the business agent.—*New York Tribune.*

—A clergyman was preaching upon the duty of carrying Christian principles into politics and to the polls. A Democrat was in high dudgeon thereat, declaring that he had come out for "Old Abe."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED Our premises within the last month, and determined from this time out

TO BUY AND SELL For Nett Cash Only.

We will sell, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860,

All the choicest Novelties in

Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,

And Incomparably

The Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of General

DRESS GOODS,

EVER EXHIBITED WEST OF NEW YORK.

We shall open at the Auction Sales of Messrs. THRUM HALLOCK and JAMAUX, Nos. 113, that best season in

Over 500 Pieces French Merines.

We will sell

Dollar Quality for Five Shillings.

Ten Shilling Quality for Seven Shillings.

Sublime Quality, best made, for Ten Shillings, regular price 14s.

We have now in store 150 cases Madder Prints, which we are retailing at 9 1-2 cents per yard, which are the best goods ever offered at that price. Also, 250 cases Real English Brussels Carpets, at 90 cents per yard, which are equal to any sold at $1.25. Also, 400 cases Pacific Delaines, at 12 1-2 cents per yard, which are the best goods ever offered at that price. Also, 500 cases Merrimac Prints, at 9 1-2 cents per

S. W. RIPLEY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,
(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office,)
[illegible]
S. W. RIPLEY.

SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
LESS THAN COST.
I am desirous of closing out all my
Summer Dress Goods
AND WILL OFFER
BARGAINS, REAL BARGAINS,
[illegible]
T. B. CARTER,
126 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,
[illegible]
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
49—South Water Street.—49
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
News, Ledger, Writing
—AND—
FLAT PAPERS
Of Every Description.
Straw and Tar Boards,
PRINTING INK,
And Envelopes
AT LOW PRICES.

MUDGE'S
American Sherry,
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A Pure Wine of delicate flavor [illegible]
Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.
[illegible]
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
E. MUDGE, Burlington, Ill.

GOOD GOODS—Fresh Stock.

Portmonnaies,	Russian Leather.
Portmonnaies,	With Chains.
Portmonnaies,	Pure Silver.
Portmonnaies,	Pearl and Shell.
Portmonnaies,	Fancy Velvet.
Portmonnaies,	Berlin Wire.
Portmonnaies,	Railroad.
Portmonnaies,	Great Variety.
Portmonnaies,	Fine Assortment.
Portmonnaies,	Gents' and Ladies'.

The best and cheapest stock in the city.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
AMBROTYPE MEDALS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.
BADGES! BADGES!! BADGES!!!
ON FINE SATIN.
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
[illegible]
Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Childrens' Cabs, Fishing Tackle, etc.
New stock and styles for Fall Trade. Wholesale buyers supplied at low prices, at 138 LAKE STREET,
Barnum Brothers,

PIG IRON AND COAL.
250 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
62 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
600 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.
To arrive and for sale in lots to suit,
A. B. MEEKER,
45 North Wells street.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
235........LAKE STREET..........235
Corner of Franklin street.
Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
Fruit Cans and Jars,
[illegible]
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
[illegible]
THOMAS GEORGE,
235 LAKE STREET.......COR. FRANKLIN.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. [illegible]
Freight or Passenger Cars.
[illegible]
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street, Chicago.

FUR WAREHOUSE,
Sign of the Elk Horn.
I. C. BAYER & SON,
No. 163 Broadway, New York.
[illegible]

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.
HADSEY & KING,
AGENTS,
160..........CLARK STREET..........160
READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Hadsey & King samples of
ROGER'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
[illegible]
Chicago, Aug. 28th, 1860.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.
PEARSON & DANA,
49........LAKE STREET, (up-stairs)..........49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Boots and Shoes,
[illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES
[illegible]

Press & Tribune.
TRI-WEEKLY.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.

Mr. C. T. Cromwell of New York, now here on his way from the interior of Wisconsin, has settled some $12,000 of farm mortgages on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, on a deduction of from five to ten per cent. from principle and compound interest. He represents the farmers as honest and simple-minded, and disposed to meet kindness [illegible] liberality with a proper esteem; and that were it not for a few cunning, conniving lawyers, who are bleeding them, there would be no leagues nor leaguers against those mortgages. They are however settling daily.

EXPORTS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Once a year the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes to the Government Organ a synopsis of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30. And in making up this statement the figures are so arranged as to create the impression on the public mind, that the South furnishes nineteen-twentieths of the exports of the nation. We had occasion last year to expose this dishonest pro-slavery trick, and find it again repeated. The figures are thus arranged in the Washington *Constitution*:

"The exports of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embracing specie and American produce, amounting to $[illegible], in addition to which we also exported about $[illegible] of foreign products, making all our exports $[illegible].

The specie and American produce exported were as follows: [illegible]

The amount of American produce consequently exported was... [illegible]

We propose to classify the amount furnished exclusively by the free states, the amount furnished by both free and slave states, and the amount furnished exclusively by the slave states.

FREE STATES EXCLUSIVELY.

Fisheries—mineral, spermaceti and whale oils, whalebone, dried and pickled fish	$4,[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]
Ice	[illegible]
Total Free States	$[illegible]

FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

Products of the forests	$[illegible]
Animal products	[illegible]
Vegetable food	[illegible]
Manufactured articles	[illegible]
Total Free and Slave States	$[illegible]

SLAVE STATES EXCLUSIVELY.

Cotton	$[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]
Rosin and turpentine	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]
Tar and pitch	[illegible]
Brown sugar	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]
Hemp	[illegible]
Total Slave States	$[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Free States exclusively	$[illegible]
Free and Slave States	[illegible]
Slave States exclusively	[illegible]

The dishonesty of this tabular statement consists first, in suppressing as a Northern product, $56,946,854 of specie obtained by free labor alone, from California, Oregon, and Pike's Peak; and secondly, laying equal claim to the nearly hundred millions of Northern farm and workshop products, which were exported abroad.

Scarce a dollar of the twelve millions of "products of the forest," came from the slave States, but were produced in the free States and Territories, as is shown by an examination of the articles, viz:

Products of the forest—embracing staves and headings, shingles, boards, plank, and scantling, hewn timber, other lumber, oak bark and other dye; ashes pot and pearl, ginseng, skins and furs.

The Southern forest products are embraced in the exports of rosin, turpentine, tar and pitch. So also of the twenty millions of animal products, thus enumerated:

Products of agriculture—of animals, beef, tallow, hides, horn cattle, butter, cheese, pork, (pickled) hams and bacon, lard, wool, hogs, horses and sheep.

The South does not begin to produce enough of these articles for her own consumption, but is obliged to purchase from the free States ten to twenty millions a year of them. Thus too, of the twenty-six millions of vegetable food, embracing the following articles:

Wheat, flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye, oats and other small grain, biscuit or ship bread, potatoes, apples, onions, clover-seed, flax seed and hops.

The South has none of these to spare for foreign export; but, on the contrary is obliged to buy from the North many millions worth every year. It may be true that some parcels of Virginia or Kentucky-grown wheat and corn find their way to foreign markets, but for every pint of such food exported from the slave States, the South imports a bushel from the North. But the claim set up to a joint ownership in the forty millions of manufactured exports, is more impudent than the other pretensions. Comparatively speaking, the slave States are wholly destitute of manufactures. So far from having any mechanical products to export, the slave States are dependent upon greasy Northern mechanics for almost every article that distinguishes the civilized from the savage state of existence. The inhabitants of the slave States depend upon the free labor of the North for one hundred millions a year of manufactured articles. One half of the proceeds of their entire cotton crop is absorbed to pay for their clothing, implements, cutlery, furniture, vehicles, household utensils, arms, ammunition, ornaments, jewelry, books and papers, paintings, stationery, fixed and moveable machinery, engines, locomotives, oils, drugs, building materials, everything in short, from the cradle in which they are placed when born, to the coffins in which they are laid when dead, comes from the workshops of the free North, or from Northern importers. They don't even make the cotton goods they wear, though cotton is their chief product.

A truthful comparison of the relative exports of the two sections would be as follows:

SLAVE STATES.

Cotton	$191,806,555
Tobacco	12,9[illegible]
Other articles	5,[illegible]
Total exports South	$210,412,[illegible]

FREE STATES.

Forest Products	$ 11,[illegible]
Fisheries, coal, ice, &c	[illegible]
Animal products	[illegible]
Vegetable food	[illegible]
Manufactured articles	[illegible]
Mineral products	56,94[illegible]
Northern exports	$[illegible]

This puts a very different face upon the matter. The five millions credited to Northern exports by the Secretary of the Treasury, swells into one hundred and sixty millions when the truth is told.

But even the fifty millions excess of Southern exports, is more apparent than real. The North exports as much to the South as abroad, not a cent of which appears in the above tables. While on the other hand, most of the Southern surplus products go abroad for a market. But it is the production of the two sections in the aggregate, and not their exports which is the true measure of wealth. If a family supplies nearly all its wants within itself, it don't need to sell a great deal to have money out at interest. While if the next family devotes all its energies to producing wheat for instance, though it may raise great crops, yet it may be always harrassed for money, and be comparatively poor. This is precisely the difference between the free and the slave States. The North exports less than than the South to foreign countries, but she in great measure supplies her own wants, and those of the South besides; hence her vastly greater prosperity, wealth and population. The South produces nothing but cotton, tobacco, negroes and mules. The North produces everything else.

Maine Election.

The Portland *Advertiser* of Monday gives the returns for Governor from 387 towns. They foot up as follows:

For Washburn, Republican	64,[illegible]
" Smart, Douglas-Breckinridge	46,[illegible]
" Barnes, Bell-Everett	1,[illegible]

Washburn over Smart, 17,764—over all others, 16 339. The towns to come in gave in 1859, Morrill, Republican, 4,067; Smith, Democrat, 4,196. Washburn will beat Smart [illegible] little less than 18,000. The entire vote of the State will exceed 120,000. The Senators elect are all Republicans. Last year there was one Democrat from Aroostook. The House, as far as heard from, stands 98 Republicans and 19 Democrats. There were last year 119 Republicans and 32 Democrats in the House. The Republican preponderance will be large this year.

☞ The *Times and Herald* publishes a most [illegible] false statement setting forth that there were 75,000 Democrats at the Peoria demonstration, and that the procession was six miles long. Now the truth is, the crowd did not number one-fifth part of that claimed by the *T. and H.*, nor was the procession one-third of the length claimed. The meeting was a large one, but what is the use of magnifying it to such absurd proportions? What do the managers expect to gain by telling such monstrous lies?

MORE FRAUDS.

A Further Discovery by the Senate Committee.

TOTAL AMOUNT LOST, $428,960.

During the administration of Governor A. C. French, who was elected in 1848, the Legislature passed a bill for the relief of Michael Kennedy, to whom the Governor was directed to pay $38,000 in State indebtedness. Thos. H. Campbell, then in the Auditor's office, was requested by the Governor to keep uncancelled such Internal Improvement Scrip as came into his office, in payment for State lands, until enough should be accumulated to pay Kennedy off. For this purpose Campbell laid by $5,000 of this paper, and eventually transferred that amount to the Governor, *making*, for his own protection, *a memorandum in which the scrip was described by denomination and number*. Kennedy got impatient for his money, and the Governor, finding that the scrip came in very slowly, finally signed for him 38 bonds, of $1000 each, in compliance with the law. Governor French says that that scrip was in his office, uncancelled, when Matteson took his place in January, 1853. An examination of the books in the Auditor's office now shows that these pieces of scrip, *identical in numbers and sums with that described in Campbell's memorandum*, were funded by Joel A. Matteson for Jesse O. Norton, May 14th, 1857—soon after the passage of the law by which funding of that kind of paper was authorized. In addition to the principal ($5 000), evidences of debt to the amount of $2,155, were issued to cover arrears of interest. The five bonds for principal have since been purchased by the State and paid for in gold!

We need make no comments on the case. These are the facts.

In the box or trunk sent by Josiah McRoberts, by order of Gov. Matteson, to Springfield, and by Matteson received—the same that contained the $223,000 of ninety-day checks of which our readers have heard and read so much—were two Canal bonds of $1,000 each. They have disappeared from the public offices. They were uncancelled, and their numbers are not known. Somebody has got them, and before this he who took them has probably received the gold for them also.

In that box or that trunk, was a bundle of scrip which had descended from one Trustee to another, amounting to the modest sum of **$89 000.** That has been looked for but not found. It is not in the State House. But of that description of indebtedness, just about that *amount more than was ever issued has been paid*—showing clearly enough that a part of the issue has been paid twice. There is no record of the numbers of the scrip in that package, hence there is no method of ascertaining by the Auditor's books who has been guilty of this great additional fraud. We do not charge that Governor Matteson is the man; but that the scrip was traced to his hands, that it there disappeared, and that he and the fictitious names used by him in his many dealings with the State, frequently appear on the record as the parties funding scrip like that missing, are matters susceptible of easy and abundant proof.

These facts come to us from Springfield in such a shape that we are not at liberty to doubt their correctness. The footings then stand thus:

The great steal discovered in 1859, (ninety day checks)	$223,000
The steal No. 2, recently discovered, (coupons cut from bonds)	6,000
The steal No. 3, (first above related)	7,500
The steal No. 4, (two bonds)	2,000
The second great steal, No. 5, (Canal Scrip as above)	89,000
Nineteen years interest on $89,000, for which bonds have been issued	101,460
Total	$428 960

The work of inquiry is still going on, and the prospect now is that other frauds will be unearthed.

The extraordinary zeal manifested by Gov. Matteson for the return of a Democratic majority to the Legislature, is fully accounted for. We take it for granted that in their hands he will feel himself safe from further investigation and further exposure. To insure their success, he is said to be using superhuman exertions. Report declares that he is at the head of the canvass in Central Illinois, and that his money is freely spent by Democratic politicians all over the State. We are not in the secrets of his political friends; but we can plainly see that, while other Douglas men will not give one cent for so hopeless an object as the advancement of their cause, *he* may pour out thousands and tens of thousands to elect the man of his choice and faith. He has every motive to so act. Indeed he may flatter himself that money will relieve him of the pecuniary load which, after the investigation at the last Legislature, he assumed for the purpose of securing the State against loss by his acts. Our Republican friends of the Center say that such is his purpose, not openly avowed, but manifest in the choice of many of the candidates, and in his exertions in their behalf. In view of the exposures now being made by the Senate Committee and the State officers, we do not believe, that any Legislature in Illinois can be convened that will dare to erase a letter in the bond that he has given. But the choice of even doubtful men, on this question, must be defeated at the polls. Let them see to it that no man who is not to be implicitly trusted has their suffrages.

Such being the state of affairs, what greater service can Cook county render the body politic than to send to the Senate that man who above all others, by his known integrity as a citizen, railroad manager and business man, his skill as a financier, and his untiring industry and indomitable pluck, will do the most to punish the offenders who have fattened off the public treasury, and put up the bars against others who would break through and steal. Who can meet the emergency with such clean hands, clear head and unblemished integrity as WM. B. OGDEN?

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

Many of the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE have expressed a desire to know how the account of Mr. Douglas' renunciation of Protestantism, while at Rome, during the summer of 1853, reached this country. We answer, that it was first made public through the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York city, the leading organ of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The announcement was made upon the authority of letters received directly from Rome, doubtless written by some of the high dignitaries of the Church to Archbishop Hughes, and by the latter communicated to the *Freeman's Journal*. The notice of this remarkable event as it appeared in the above mentioned journal, is embodied in the following article which appeared in the New York *Budget* immediately afterwards. We quote from the *Budget:*

"An incident has quite recently occurred, that looks very strongly as though one of the most able and aspiring candidates for the Presidency, is preparing to throw the chances of his election upon the influence which would of course demand every Catholic vote in this country and march them to the polls with as much precision as a general ever marched an army. The incident to which we allude is partially disclosed in the following extract of letters from Paris to the *Freeman's Journal*, the Catholic paper in New York city:

'Letters from Rome, received here three days ago, announce that a distinguished Senator of the United States made his formal renunciation of Protestantism, and was received in the Catholic Church on the Feast of Visitation (July 2d), by his Eminence Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of Propaganda. I have not been able to ascertain the name of the convert, but it will not long remain unknown.'

Who is this distinguished Senator of the United States? AS NO AMERICAN SENATOR IS KNOWN TO BE IN EUROPE AT PRESENT EXCEPT JUDGE DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS, the "Little Giant," it is perhaps fair to guess that he is the man. Judge Douglas is an able man, a strong politician, and he has fixed his heart and his eyes on the Presidency; but if the paragraph we have quoted alludes to him, we fear he has taken the wrong road."

This statement, made in 1853, has not been contradicted to this day by either Judge Douglas or his friends. How its truthfulness has been confirmed by the subsequent action of Judge D.—his marriage into a Catholic family; the solemn baptism of his children by a former and Protestant wife, into the Romish Church; his ownership of a pew in a Catholic Church in Washington, on which his name is blazoned in full; the support of all the Catholic journals of the country; the attendance of Archbishop Hughes at a Douglas meeting in New York; the position of the Catholic delegates in both the National Conventions of the pro-slavery party; the invasion of Mr. Douglas' coffers for the benefit of the Papal fund by which Garibaldi and the Italian revolution were to be put down; the exhortation of his flock by a Catholic priest at Urbana, to vote for Douglas on the ground of his Catholicism; his brutal attack upon the Protestant clergy of this country, in the Senate of the United States, immediately after his return from Rome; together with the well-known fact that the Catholic Church will cast its vote as a unit for him in the coming Presidential election—is too well known to the country to need repetition here. We dismiss the subject with the oft repeated inquiry—Is Douglas a Catholic?

THE DISCUSSION AT MENDOTA.

Poor Ficklin!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
MENDOTA, LaSalle Co., Sept. 20, 1860.

The joint discussion between Trumbull and Ficklin which came off to-day, has ended in a manner highly satisfactory to all the Republicans who were present. Ficklin led off in a speech of one hour, and such a mess of balderdash and grocery slang I never listened to before. I have heard "Dirty Work" Logan more than once. He set out with the declamation that the Republicans contended that the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution emancipated all the slaves in the United States! He also indicated that the only way to get rid of that conclusion was to take the ground that in that Declaration the fathers meant only white men; hence he rendered it "all white men are born equal," which rendering was greeted by the crowd with a hearty and derisive laugh. For nearly a half hour he fooled away his time, and made a dunce of himself by questioning the crowd upon negro equality, and replying to questions that came from them in return, in a manner worthy only of a grocery blackguard, the result of which was that the crowd got much the best of it, and had him so befuddled that he was like a man in quicksand; the more he tried to get out the more he could'nt. He called them divers hard names, and seemed to be wonderfully tickled whenever he got off an uncommonly successful piece of blackguardism. He said that if the fathers meant the black man when they made that Declaration, that all of them that did not free their slaves right away were hypocritical scoundrels—that Abe Lincoln was crazy on the negro question—that the only way to put white men and negroes on an equality was to put the white man in the gutters—and when asked by the crowd how he knew that, he replied that he knew it by having mixed with the negroes, an assertion which no man in the crowd doubted. And thus he spent his hour without making one single point for Trumbull to reply to.

Mr. Trumbull commenced his reply by expressing his disappointment at the character of his opponent's speech, stating that he supposed that the intention of the joint debate was to discuss the issues instead of ventilating mere party slang and clap-trap. Ficklin occupied his last ten minutes in the reading of *twenty questions* by the reporter, Mr. Hitt, which Ficklin or some one of his friends had with immense labor gotten up, which were about as pertinent as the rest of his speech, and in regard to which the Judge remarked that it was a matter of little moment what his individual opinions were about questions not in issue between parties—that the subjects of discussion were the doctrines of the Republican and Democratic parties, and that he should pay no further attention to the questions except as they might touch his line of remark.

Mr. Trumbull occupied his hour in a masterly exposition of the Republican doctrine concerning the natural rights of man, the distinction between natural and political rights, the rights that come from God and the rights that are conferred by human government. He reviewed the record of the two parties on negro suffrage and on the Homestead bill, completely vindicating the Republican party from the aspersions of their opponents and convicting the Democratic party of the most shameless hypocrisy upon those questions and also upon the power of the Supreme Court in deciding political questions. The points made had all that clearness and force which always characterizes Judge Trumbull's efforts.

Ficklin then followed in a half hour, (Trumbull having occupied one hour,) in which he undertook to drive into the crowd by sheer force of outrageous assertion the idea that the Homestead bill was a Democratic measure—that he (Ficklin) was one of its fathers, and that Judge Douglas was one of its most ardent and consistent supporters. And that in the face of his admission that Douglas voted to take up the Cuba bill in preference to the Homestead bill at the end of the session before last, and also that Douglas did not always vote for the bill, but sometimes didn't vote at all. In his first speech he had charged Mr. Hamlin with voting against the Homestead bill, and Trumbull in his reply, showed that it was against the Senate bill Hamlin had voted, having voted for the House bill every time he got a chance, and that Douglas always was on hand voting for the House bill when it would do no good, and that when his vote would effect anything he was generally absent. Ficklin, in his last speech stuck much more closely to his subject, i. e. Douglas, than in his first. In fact, his first speech was like Hamlin's description of the Senate's Homestead bill, "unlike anything in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the sea, or under the earth." Yet the ruling passion was too strong not to assert itself and he must needs blackguard the crowd again, and, as before, he got the worst of it. Trumbull concluded in an half hour's reply, completely demolishing all that was left of Ficklin and his demi-god Douglas, administering to him a dignified and crushing rebuke for his vulgar slang, and riveting still more firmly the points which he had previously presented. There was more prominence given to the Homestead bill by Judge Trumbull than in any speeches which I have yet heard, and I think with manifest advantage. He gave the Douglasites a dilemma, of which to choose either horn—that Douglas was not honest and sincere in his efforts to pass a Homestead bill, or else he was utterly destitute of the power to procure its passage.

The result of this discussion is in the highest degree gratifying to every Republican; and if Judge Dickey's countenance was any sign, it was anything but satisfactory to the Douglas interest. I thought that all the Democrats seemed ashamed of Ficklin's miserable failure, for of all the failures I ever witnessed, it was the most complete. All I regret is, that our champion has not a foeman worthy of his steel. Ficklin lacks both the ability to make a respectable fight, and the sense to know when he is whipped.

F.

Discussion in Mercer County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
ALEDO, Sept. 18th, 1860.

Mercer county was out on Saturday last, if not in her full Republican strength, sufficiently strong to satisfy the few Douglasites in our midst, as well as their compeers who came up from adjoining counties to witness the discussion between our able Representative, the Hon. William Kellogg, and R. G. Ingersoll, Esq., the candidate of Douglasism for Congress, that the little Sucker's cause is hopeless in this county.

The day was fine and there were about 5,000 persons gathered together to witness this conflict between truth and error—between the Republican struggles for freedom and the efforts of the Douglasites to trample upon the rights of man.

The speakers appeared upon the stand about 2 o'clock—Judge Kellogg spoke one hour, Mr. Ingersoll one and a half hours, and Judge K. closed in a half hour's speech. In addressing the Douglasites the Judge said he was certain to convict but had no hopes of converting them. I think, however, the Judge was mistaken, for I understand there are unmistakable signs of conversion; indeed, there must be, if there is anything in the heart of a Douglasite softer than adamant.

The Wide Awakes paraded at night, and ranged themselves around the Wigwam, and lighted it up most brilliantly, while more than 1,000 persons listened to eloquent remarks from R. W. Smith, of Rock Island, whom we intend to send to our next Legislature; Rev. J. S. Poag and J. H. Reed, Esq., of this place.

We are comparatively isolated here, having no railroad. Therefore we have seldom a speaker from abroad to address us, but our brethren down in Egypt may feel encouraged to know that even this out of the way place is sure for the good cause, and that Mercer county will roll up 600 Republican majority on the 6th of November next.

H.

Another Case of Kidnapping.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
ULLIN, Pulaski Co., Sep. 19, 1860.

We are called on again to record another outrageous case of kidnapping in our midst, by the Sham Democracy of Pulaski county, near Caledonia, on the 17th inst. The negro man is nearly white, so I was told by one of the kidnappers, and is the smartest negro he ever saw. He writes a good hand, and is said to be quite intelligent.

The negro stated that he was from Cincinnati, and that he was free. He had some old papers in his possession, but they were so dirty and old that nothing could be made of them. He has been sent to Napoleon, Arkansas, where he says his free papers are on record. Two Democrats are guarding said negro in the woods, with their guns, making him maul rails from morning until dark. Is not this making slavery an Egyptian institution.

I.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Morris.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]
MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 21, 1860.

Between six and seven thousand persons participated in the Republican demonstration here to-day, notwithstanding the brief notice given and the threatening state of the weather. Lisbon, Ottawa, Manlius, Marseilles and other surrounding towns sent large delegations, with Wide Awakes, bands of music, horse back processions, cars of young ladies dressed in white, flat boats, rail splitters, etc. The meeting was held in the grove west of the town and was addressed by Hon. Owen Lovejoy and Hon. Leonard Swett. Mr. Lovejoy was received with a great outburst of applause from his constituents in "Little Grundy." This evening there is a splendid torchlight procession by the various Wide Awake Companies in attendance.

ONE OF THE "OLD GUARD."

THE STATE FAIR.

Agricultural Department.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14, 1860.

The department which heretofore has always presented among its inviting features a large and prominent collection of Reapers and Mowers, seems to have run into Plows and Cultivators. There are many reasons for this; the strong manufacturing districts lie in either parts of the State, and the railroad coming here is not easy of access. We proceed to notice such articles in the exhibition as seemed to us worthy of notice. We proceed to mention them under their proper heads, with the names of exhibitors.

PLOWS.

Tobey & Anderson, of Peoria, have a full suite of twelve plows on the ground, adapted to our Illinois soil, among which is a deep tiller well suited, in this regard, to the needs of the farmer. C. H. Dawson exhibits a light, iron skeleton plow, of hardly any practical value. Parlin & Orendorff, Canton, exhibit four. Their old ground plows are good, but for a sod plow we should prefer a rolling colter, instead of the upright. Batten & Bay, Quincy, have quite a number of plows, well adapted for the clayey soil of that region. We notice they have a new improved adjustable standard, which may prove of desirable utility. Elledge & Co., Perry, have double shovel and old ground plows, which are far surpassed by many on the ground. Walton & Hamilton, Bloomington, have some fine plows, which have one decided merit over many others in that they are evidently the same as those ordinarily kept on sale. We perceive many on the grounds gotten up well for exhibition, and showing good workmanship, when we happen to know that the articles really sold to farmers are made very rudely and poorly. We are sorry not to see more of these plows on the ground, as we consider them among the best exhibited, in their finish, and adaptation to the wants of a prairie plow.

We have been advancing, since the invention of the scouring plow, from the old diamond up to the present slipper, which we believe to be the best form for doing really good plowing, truly inverting the soil. Several manufacturers have reached that point, but many still adhere to the old fogy first principle, merely pushing and stirring the soil.

GANG-PLOWS.

We notice one from a factory in Pittsburgh, Pa., intended for twelve yoke of oxen, claimed by the manufacturer to be superior to any other, and to supersede the necessity of any steam plow. But, the inventor never having tried his machine, and this being probably his first visit to our prairie, there can be but little doubt as to the folly of any attempt at its introduction. We notice also one from Texas, the rough, rude workmanship of which sufficiently indicates its coming from a border State. This plow is illy adapted to our soil, and may be considered as impracticable for good cultivation anywhere. J. F. Black, Lancaster, Ill., has a machine combining gang plows and cultivator. The plows are well shaped, and we have no doubt that, with a few improvements, this can be made a useful instrument. He claims to change it to a trenching plow somewhat similar to the double Michigan.

So far we have never seen a gang-plow good for anything. In some of those on exhibition there may be the elements of success in this direction, but so far nothing has been practically done accomplishing it. We do not believe the gang-plow will ever be of any practical use.

CULTIVATORS.

Woodman and Grahman exhibit a three-shovel cultivator, with cast iron bar attached to middle shovel, claiming this improvement makes it run as steady as a bar-share plow. McQuiston, of Ohio, has a cultivator on wheels, uses four shovels, passing over the rows of corn, but no provision is made for man walking other than by straddling the row. L. Leber, of Springfield, has a cultivator on wheels, rigged with two shovels and two mould plows. We consider this machine of doubtful utility. Leeper and Kidder, Mason Co., exhibit a wheel cultivator, on which the operator rides and controls the plows by a foot lever, making them adjustable and easily managed. Prof. J. B. Turner of Jacksonville, exhibits a two horse cultivator on wheels, the driver riding. The wheels used are wooden drum wheels, similar to those used in corn planters. Forward of these are rigged the weed-cutters, adjustable and can be used or not at the option of the driver. Back of each drum are a pair of small shovels, which are also adjustable, either as to depth or their angle to any distance from the corn, giving the advantage of hilling if desired, or barely covering the weeds in the rows. Between these plows is suspended a screen or shield to protect young corn from being buried by the furrow. In front of the seat is the helm by which the driver has perfect and easy control of the plows, and can vary their direction to hit the most crooked rows.

The manner of hitching the team to this machine deserves a passing notice, being a matter too little thought of by our farmers; the object to be attained being to have the line of draught where the power of the team will tell to the best advantage. In this machine this is done by having the double-tree back of the rollers, a chain from each end of which runs through a stirrup, attached by a moveable joint to the cross-bar in front. By means of this the line of draught can be altered at will.

Prof. Turner claims that ordinary cultivators only cut and reverse the soil, if of clay loam, and do not disintegrate the lumps or clods of adhering soil, which so long as it lies in lumps, small or large, is no better for the roots or food of the crop than gravel stones. This machine accomplishes the disintegration, cultivation, and preparation of the soil for the tender roots of the crop, by means of the thorough rolling, breaking and crushing all lumps, which are especially abundant in dry seasons.

This cultivator has been the result of a systematically directed series of experiments extending over a space of ten years, and the machine is said to have been thoroughly tried and tested in its present form, before being placed on exhibition or any attempt made towards its introduction. Many of Prof. Turner's neighbors have used it for cultivating during the last year; and all speak of it in the most enthusiastic manner, as regards the great rapidity and ease of its work, the facility with which it is controlled and the accuracy and ease with which it is guided close to the small corn without injury by the operation. These also bear testimony to the fact that the crop is increased by its use to the amount of from five to fifteen bushels of corn. During the Fair this cultivator has been tested each day in the presence of many farmers, on a field of corn grown on stubble ground, at a short distance from the grounds. The corn in this field had been planted late, plowed but once, and the weeds purposely permitted to grow, so as to afford a severe test for the real merits of this machine. During the days we were in attendance, as long as the plows scoured well it did admirable work, but one of the plows being of improper construction, and meeting with frequent clogging the work was not as uniform at the trials witnessed by us as we could have desired. But we have no doubt with proper plows, this machine will prove a much needed success, and will effect a revolution in the cultivation of corn.

One feature of this machine also deserves notice as being a move in a right direction. The tongue, frame, wheels and helm of this machine are so constructed that they can be used for all other purposes of culture needful in preparing the land for a crop. For example, by slipping in and out a single rod and attaching a gang plow on one side of the frame, and the two rollers and drill or planter on the other side, one man and four horses will plow, sow, or plant and roll in any sort of field crop from three to five acres per day, thus saving the purchase of a new frame or carriage for every separate farm process, and thus saving the teams and men from traveling over the soft ground three or four times to get in one crop, which this machine completes as it goes, and seeds and rolls the seed or corn as fast as the land is plowed.

CORN-PLANTERS.

E. R. Reeves of Perry, Ill., a double corn-planter with cast concave rollers, and a lever for raising the machine while turning. J. H. Towle, Jacksonville, also exhibits a double corn-planter. Wm. Biesling, Dayton, Ohio, has a combination of one horse planter and corn-planter—with the addition of a valve at the bottom of his seeding tube we think this would be a good machine. G. W. Brown, Galesburg, exhibits a machine which has been long in use, and to the general satisfaction of farmers. A. G. & H. J. Thompson, Ohio, also exhibit. Sanger & Co., Ottawa, Ill., exhibit J. Huston's patent. A striking defect would seem to be that no provision is made for regulating the quantity of seed to be planted. J. D. Smith, Peoria, Ill., exhibits a machine which instead of runners uses double rolling cutters, set on their axes at acute angle with each other, making it light running, and which must be of advantage in trashy ground. The rollers are so hung as not to affect the planters in passing over uneven ground. Uses a gutta-percha cut-off, thus preventing injury to the seed, an item of great benefit. We think when fully perfected this will be hailed by farmers as another step toward perfection. The whole machine is very ingenious. Mr. Smith also exhibits Selby's Wheat Drill.

These corn-planters have multiplied of late years almost equally with the myriad washing and churning machines, and like them, but comparatively a small portion of those invented and palmed off upon the public are of any practical benefit. Farmers should be thoroughly satisfied before investing, for, as a class, they are "awfully" humbugged by the venders of newly patented, untried, low priced agricultural implements. The time necessary for trying them can ally be spared in the season of their use.

WHEAT SEEDERS.

Prof. J. B. Turner of Jacksonville, shows a one-horse seed-drill. This is the common double-shovel plow, with seed box, wheel in front which gives the motive power, tubes passing from seed box behind shovels and depositing seed at bottom of the furrow, immediately behind the point of the plow, thus ensuring all the advantages of the ordinary seed drills, with the special advantage of using it among standing corn or in the open field.

HORSE-RAKES.

But one of these upon the ground; Wells patent, manufactured by Gitms and Chapman, Sylva, Ill.; well made, strong, and embracing some good ideas.

The horse-rake is becoming a more valuable instrument to the farmers of Illinois, since the failure of our wheat crops has driven them to the cultivation of grasses; and although we are attached to the old revolving rake, yet we are ready to receive any improvements that can be made in it.

MOLE DITCHES.

T. S. Cox, Lafayetteville, Ind., exhibit a grooved mole which is claimed to close the opening made up the knife, preventing the entrance of water and securing the arch from destruction. If it is good for anything, its low price, $45, recommends it. Robbins & Morris, Dewitt, show a machine, the prominent feature of which is an adjustable screw, raising and lowering the mole. A. Hammond, Jacksonville, has a patent arrangement for adjusting depth of mole. His machine is strong and well made. W. H. Atkinson, Plymouth, Ill., has a machine, the peculiarity of which is a vice at end of mole, into which a board four inches wide is fastened which is drawn into the opening and forms the roof of the drain; also a long cutting brace arranged from the point of the mole to the beam. The machine is an experiment, not having been thoroughly tried. James Adams, Mendota, Ill., exhibits a ditcher which has evidently seen service.

This class of machines have already accomplished a great good; and even though the drains should not prove so lasting as is claimed by the manufacturers, yet their use pays the farmer in the benefit derived from them in one wet season. Thorough under drainage will form the basis of thorough farming.

CORN SHELLERS.

J. Vaughan, Magnolia, Ill., exhibits a power-sheller. We think this the best on the ground, strong, durable and doing its work well and speedily; the smallest size shelling twelve hundred bushels per day, the large over two thousand; does not break the kernel, and cleans in the most effective manner. This elevates the corn and delivers it in the sack.

James Irvine, of Peoria, has a strong, durable machine, doing good work.

L. A. Beebe, Chicago, has a machine, with a principle for shelling very similar to Irvine's. The machine is new to us, but strikes us as too complex to put into the hands of ordinary farmers.

The immense crop of corn raised this year will make a large demand for this class of machines, and the small hand shellers, hitherto in use, will be to a great extent superseded by those capable of accomplishing more work. The large portion of those invented have been practical machines, but there is yet room for improvement, and we are glad to see exhibitions on the ground indicating a move in that way.

WOOD CHOPPER.

We notice a wood chopping machine from Vermont, well adapted, no doubt, to the small brush of that region. It was put to trial upon the harder woods of Illinois, and did good work for a few minutes, but unfortunately "bust up" on its fourth round; unfortunately for the machine, but fortunately for our farmers, some of whom might have been induced to buy a machine, as useless as the many others now lying in the fence corners.

SMUT MACHINE.

John Woodward, of Oquawka, Ill., exhibits a substantial, well made machine; *claims* to run light and do perfect work.

SUGAR EVAPORATORS.

Cooke's patent, manufactured by Blymer, Bates & Day, Mansfield, Ohio, is here, showing the *modus operandi* of manufacturing upon the ground, producing several gallons of very superior syrup, taking but thirty minutes for it to pass from juice to syrup, clearing it perfectly during its passage through different channels. This is decidedly the evaporator. A. H. Miller, Laporte Ind., exhibits. This has a patent revolving double cast iron pans, very heavy and unwieldy, the pans alone weighing over one thousand pounds, making it at least not a *portable* evaporator.

P. W. Gates & Co., of Chicago, exhibit a machine striking us as good and efficient, but it has come upon the ground so late that we have had no time for a well considered examination.

We have, ourselves, some doubt as to the ultimate success of sugar manufacture with us; but we deem it the duty of our prominent farmers to foster an interest in this branch, and endeavor to solve, by a well conducted series of experiments with improved practical machines, the problem whether we shall ever be a sugar-raising State. It has already been proven beyond doubt that that syrup of the finest quality can be profitably manufactured, which will save from loss any experiments attempted in the way of sugar.

HAY PRESSES.

Barnes & Setmeer, Decatur, Ill., show a machine, covering entirely too much ground, although it makes a very good bundle.

The universal demand for hay in the South during the past year has led our farmers to regard these machines with a more favorable eye than formerly, and they are variably becoming a necessity with a large portion of the farming community.

REAPERS.

Relying upon their established character, the Reapers have entered for exhibition and not for premiums. These machines are of vital interest to the farmers, and he no essarily looks upon every improvement, amplifying them, with the great interest.

McCormick's well known machine attracted its usual crowd of interested friends.

Manny's reaper is also on the ground. With their accustomed liberality the manufacturers have donated one of their combined machines to the State Society, to be awarded as the "Manny Prize," for the best twenty acres of wheat, the growth of 1860. We understand that they gloriously offer for the coming year a similar prize. The premium is valuable, and fortunate is the farmer who secures it. This Manny Reaper long ago established itself in public favor, and is daily gaining new friends in the wheat field.

Among its recent improvements, we notice a new and convenient arrangement in the raising and lowering, by which the cutter bar is placed completely under the control of the driver by the use of a compound lever with the hinge joint, thereby enabling this machine to take up lodged grain perfectly, which no other has yet accomplished.

In connection with this we notice for the first time, a new competitor for public favor in a new iron mower of R. Emerson, Jr. Its cutting apparatus (one of the important element in this class of machine) are very perfect, and will enable it to share the ground in the most satisfactory manner. Its light draft, durable qualities, and valuable new arrangement for raising the cutter bar, taken in connection with its low price, eighty dollars, bringing it within reach of every farmer, commend it to especial notice.

Mr. Hamlin on Free Homes.

We do not often turn aside to expose a partisan falsehood, but the following is too gross:

"Power for the Homeless.—Mr. Hamlin, the Black Republican candidate for Vice President, was in favor of giving 'Homes to the Homeless,' they should also be supposed to exclaim when the Senate to nominate for the office of Vice-President. Mr. Hamlin voted with the opposition on the Homestead bill at last session of Congress."—*Louisville Courier*.

—We beg every honest reader to compare the above reckless assertion with the following recorded facts:

The only thorough Homestead bill of the late session was first reported to the House by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania on the 6th of March last, and on the 12th of that month was passed—Yeas 115, mainly Republicans; Nays 65, mainly Southern Democrats—*not one* Republican Nay. The bill went to the Senate, was referred, and, on the 17th of April, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee reported a half-way measure as a substitute, charging twenty-five cents per acre for the lands, (instead of 63 cents for the cost of survey and sale in Mr. Grow's bill), and excluding from its benefits all pre-emptors now holding Public Lands. Mr. Wade of course moved a restoration of the House bill, which was defeated—Yeas 26, (23 Republicans, including Hannibal Hamlin, with Messrs. *Douglas*, Rice, and Toombs); Nays 31—all Democrats. The Senate then proceeded to pass the partial measure of Mr. Johnson—Yeas, 44; Nays, 8—Mr. Hamlin voting Nay, with seven Democrats. His reason for so doing is tersely stated in the Chicago Republican Platform, as follows:

"That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against the [illegible] Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House."

The hearty advocates of Free Homes in the House concurred with Mr. Hamlin, and voted to restore the original House bill. The Senate would not concur. Several Committees of Conference between the two Houses failed to agree. Finally, (June 19th) the Senate's conferees agreed to report the Senate bill as amended—as Mr. Grow well said, "not because it is what we want, but on the principle that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'"

The compromise bill thus agreed on passed the House—Yeas 115, (mainly Republicans;) Nays 51, (all Southern, and mostly Democrats;) and the Senate concurred—Yeas 36, Nays 2 (Messrs. Bragg and Pearce, Democrats,) Hannibal Hamlin voting with all the Republicans present, in the affirmative. So that Mr. Hamlin not only voted for the original, whole-souled bill of Mr. Grow, but for the bill that actually passed—the only one. He declined to vote only for the wretched half-measure of Mr. Johnson, which no single Republican approved, which every Republican voted to supersede by the House bill, which the House indignantly rejected, and which no earnest Free Homestead man accepted but under the direst necessity.

Well: the Republicans, Mr. Hamlin included, finally acquiesced in and voted for the "half loaf," which was all they could get, and it passed; *when President Buchanan vetoed it!* We had consented to take a "half loaf," because we could get no more and the President snatched that away from us! So the bill came back vetoed to the Senate, and the question was now—"shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?"—when it was lost; yeas 27, (including Hannibal Hamlin, and every other Republican present;) nays 18, (all Southern, and all Democrats but Mr. Crittenden.) So the bill was lost.

—What must be the cause, what the party, whose success requires the diffusion of such statements as that we have quoted from the Buffalo *Enquirer?*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Lady Elgin Disaster.

The Marine Inspectors, Capt. Prindiville and James, are out in a communication to answer to an article in the New York *Herald* a few days since, severely commenting upon the Local Inspectors and the Captain of the ill-fated Lady Elgin. The Inspectors close their communication as follows:

"The Lady Elgin was equipped in every particular, and was in every respect according to law; she had the full complement of boats, oars, axes, buckets, floats, hose, pumps, anchors, &c. She was perfectly sound, and in good order, as the evidence shows; she was well officered and manned. Here the duties of Inspectors ceased, and they are no more accountable for the disaster than is the ship carpenter that built her.

The reason that floats were not used generally was, that persons unaccustomed to the sea, as all the passengers were, preferred large pieces of timber, and rafts made of portions of the cabin, in the heavy sea that was rolling at the time. The consequence was, that most of them got hurt in the breakers and were drowned; whereas, the floats in the same place would have carried them in safety. As to the charge that the Captain went out in a terrible storm, and after he did go out, did not keep a proper lookout—it is of a piece with the rest. There was no storm when the steamer went out, and when the collision occurred, the captain and second mate were both on deck and at their posts, although the law requires only one Licensed Pilot on deck at a time. The whole fault of the matter is, the calamity happened in consequence of the defective law in regard to vessel's lights, and the manner in which they are carried, making it almost impossible for them to be seen in particular positions; yet making it incumbent on steamers to keep out of the way of sail vessels under all circumstances. Until this is amended by, and the law improved in some way, we will be continually startled, and the feelings of the community shocked by a recurrence of these disasters.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Welshmen of Utica, New York, have formed a Wide Awake Club, composed exclusively of voters of that nationality.

—Old Mrs. Crittenden has been making a speech down in Kentucky, wherein that good lady proclaims that if the South succeeds in electing a President, the North will not submit and vice versa. We don't know about the South, but to quiet the shattered nerves of old Mrs. C. we beg to assure her that the North intend to submit and stay in the Union if Major Breckinridge is elected, or even the ancient sister Bell.

—It seems the managers of the Great Fusion Meeting in N. Y. on Monday night made an unauthorized use of several respectable names in their list of Vice Presidents. Messrs. Daniel Drew, Shepherd Knapp, and Wilson G. Hunt were thus made to appear as participating in the meeting, while the two former are Lincoln men, and Mr. Hunt has determined to have nothing to do with the projected fusion. Though he will probably not vote for Mr. Lincoln, he agrees with Mr. Buchanan in regarding his election as inevitable.

ANOTHER STRONG ACCESSION.—S. S. Southworth, (known for many years past by the *soubriquet* of "John Smith of Arkansas") editor of the New York *Mercury*, a weekly paper of immense circulation, the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, during the whole of his administration, and always a Democrat, writes a letter to the New York *Tribune* declaring his determination to vote and work for Lincoln and Hamlin.

ARE OUR CITY AND STATE SPOILS ALL TO BE THROWN AWAY?—This is the question which the New York *Herald* affectingly asks, in an article enforcing the necessity of fusion, any sort of fusion, one that will only profess to have a hope of beating Lincoln, even though there be no hope. It is quite plain that the local offices have been the only real object in the recent lamentable attempts at fusion.—*Providence Journal.*

MILWAUKEE.—The Madison *Journal* says it receives the most cheering indications of the prospects of Mr. Potter and the Republican ticket in Milwaukee. The Democrats themselves do not expect to be able to carry the city and county by anything like its old majority. They are willing to compromise on 2,500 and that will not meet the Republican majority of the rural districts by 1,500. Potter's election is considered certain.

—One of the flags in the Democratic procession yesterday was labelled "Free Trade." It was brought in from the woods somewhere below here, where they have not yet heard of Douglas' speech in favor of a protective tariff.—*Peoria Transcript.*

BOLTING.—We learn of several influential Democrats in this vicinity, who were supposed to be for Douglas, but who have recently declared for Breckinridge. They are entirely disgusted with the demagoguism of Douglas, and as there is no shadow of a chance of his election, they conclude to remain in the Democratic party, and support Breckinridge, who, though a Southerner in sentiment, is an honest politician.—*Elyria (Ohio) Dem.*

STILL COMING.—C. H. Alvard, Esq., of South Bend, Indiana, a leading and earnest Democrat until this time, has written a letter to the South Bend *Register* announcing his determination to go for Lincoln, Hamlin and Lane.

GONE UP.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Daily Enquirer*, Douglas organ, has been discontinued for want of material aid.

—Messrs. Hickman of Pa. and Wade of Ohio will speak in New York after the 10th of October. Several other eminent speakers will be announced in a few days.

The Test of Sincerity.

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama told the assembled Fusionists in Cooper Institute on Monday evening that

"The day that witnesses the election of Mr. Lincoln, if that calamity is to overtake us, we will witness the ruin which shakes the foundations of this country to their deepest foundations. [illegible] Public credit will expire—stocks will go down—property of every description fall suddenly [illegible] like a storm in a gale [illegible] the fall of mighty cities—[illegible] that pervades the commercial centers—[illegible] the conspiracy of free men in our States, seated in friendly alliance up on all the lower whole [illegible] temples of the republic all shaken, the trembling [illegible] throes of an earthquake," &c. &c.

The congregated traders and brokers inside the hall, who heard and shouted responsive to this, were perfectly aware that it was an electioneering sham. Their acts prove this beyond mistake or cavil. Had they believed one word of the above, stocks would have fallen at least ten per cent. last Tuesday, which was the day after the Maine election. Did they fall one fraction? Did our Fusion bankers and brokers rush to sell out or sell short? All know that they did no such thing. When the Democracy split with a crash at Baltimore, rendering Lincoln's election nearly certain, did United States fives, or even Virginia sixes, fall one per cent.? Have not stocks generally risen steadily and largely all summer, in the face of an increasing and admitted probability of Lincoln's election? All know that they have.

Never before was there such an opportunity for beating the market with a moral certainty of realizing immense profits, if Mr. Hilliard is to be believed. But the congregated brokers and outside operators know better. They could not be tempted nor goaded to sell U. S. Fives nor any other sound Stocks, at one per cent. off current rates, deliverable the day after Lincoln's election shall be ascertained. And, in declining to make such operations, they plainly confess that the Boohoo dodge is an impudent fraud, in which they are conscious co-operators. They vehemently applaud slaveholding threats that the Union will be dissolved in case of Lincoln's election, for they trust there are fools whom those threats will appall; but they have no idea of being themselves duped by them. The diabolic mask does not frighten them, for they know the townshop at which it was bought, and their money helped pay for it.

It is now given up that the people cannot be argued nor coaxed from their purpose of electing Lincoln and Hamlin; so it only remains to try if they can be bullied or dickered out of it. Go ahead with your blue fire and cup and balls, gentlemen!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

STATE.

Alabama, Montgomery	Oct. 29, Nov. 3
[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia, (Cotton Planters) Macon City	Dec. 3, 3 weeks.
Georgia, Loan'r, Savannah	Nov. 21
Indiana, Indianapolis	Oct. 15—20
[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine, Portland	[illegible]
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct. 23, Nov. 3
Michigan, Detroit	[illegible]
Missouri, Fort Smithing	[illegible]
Missouri, St. Louis	[illegible]
Mississippi, Holly Springs	Oct. 15
New Hampshire, Manchester	[illegible]
New York, [illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio, Dayton	Sept. 25—28
Oregon	Oct. 2
Pennsylvania, Wyoming	[illegible]
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, St. Louis	[illegible]
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov. 13—16
Tennessee, middle division, Franklin	Oct. 15—[illegible]
Virginia, Central, Richmond	Oct. 30—[illegible]
Wisconsin, Madison	[illegible]
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct. 16—19

ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.

Adams, Quincy	Oct. 2—7
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau, Princeton	[illegible]
Bool Institute, Hennepin	Oct. [illegible]
DeKalb, Sycamore	Oct. [illegible]
Dupage, Wheaton	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton, Lewiston	Oct. [illegible]
Greene, Carrollton	Oct. [illegible]
Henry, Cambridge	Oct. [illegible]
Jasper, Newton	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox, Knoxville	[illegible]
Lake, Libertyville	[illegible]
LaSalle, Ottawa	[illegible]
Lee, Dixon	[illegible]
Logan, Postville	Oct. [illegible]
Macoupin, Carlinville	[illegible]
Mercer, Millersburg	Sept. 25—27
McHenry, Woodstock	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Peoria	Oct. [illegible]
Pike, Pittsfield	Oct. [illegible]
Randolph, Sparta	[illegible]
Shelby, Shelbyville	[illegible]
Stephenson, Freeport	Sept. 25—28
Tazewell, Tremont	[illegible]
Union, Jonesboro	[illegible]
Vermilion, Catlin	[illegible]
Warren, Monmouth	Sept. [illegible]
Will, Joliet	Oct. 3—5

Trouble at Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 1860.

The consternation in the Departments here caused by the exposé of the Floyd Clerical affair can only be imagined, not described. The swearing of the army in Flanders was nothing to it. Some few of the plunder mongers excuse themselves in one way and another, but the majority only swear. It was a melancholy sight to see venerable men, and men in their prime, cowering or blustering with impotent rage. There are many others to blame in this matter beside Secretary Floyd, many others, and any one acquainted with the circumlocution office here can designate them; I will not.

The De Groot affair appears to be all in a muss from one cause and another. The first difficulty, the injunctions, has been removed, but De Groot himself has now disappeared. He has some half dozen agents who have an interest in the claim of from $500 to $15,000 each, who are fearful that he intends to swindle them. De Groot has locked himself up in a private room in the house of one of the agents, in order, as is said, to avoid the rest.

The first tax levied upon the salaries of the employees of the Government by the Administration has been collected. It was intended to be used in carrying the elections for the Democracy in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania principally, but something has occurred to change the destination of the money. I learn from the best authority that every dollar of it is to be used in the State of Pennsylvania to promote the election of Mr. Foster, as they think that his election in October will insure the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in November, and throw the election into the House. The reader will recollect what Mr. Buchanan said on this subject, only three or four years ago, in his Fort Du Quesne celebration letter—a truthful commentary indeed upon Democratic honesty.

There will be at least two more taxes levied upon the officeholders here, and collected before the election. There were three in the Presidential canvass of 1856, and one for almost every election held in Maryland or Baltimore City up to the last Mayoralty election, to say nothing of the partially abortive attempt, to raise the money to reimburse Mr. Wendell for the money expended in the Pennsylvania election mentioned in the Covode Investigation.

TRUTH.

The Lindsay Mission.

The following letter appears in the London Times of the 31 inst.:

I am sorry you did not ascertain the facts connected with my visit to the United States before calling attention to it in your leading article of Saturday last. But, as so much has been said about it, I think it right to state that I do not visit that country in any official capacity whatever, and that the government will not be responsible for anything I may say or do. If I visited office, which I do not, I should certainly not require to that of "special envoy."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. S. LINDSAY.

PLANET, DANIEL BOONE AND CONGAREE.

A Visit to the Stables of the Horses.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The all absorbing topic of conversation in turf circles of the country, is the great $20,000 sweepstakes, to be run over the Fashion Course on the 25th of the present month, and for which the three race horses—Congaree, from South Carolina; Planet, from Virginia; and Daniel Boone, from Kentucky—are entered. Already are numbers of visitors from all sections of the country arriving, and the probabilities are that over fifty thousand persons will witness the contest. The horses are all now at their stables on Long Island, Boone under the care of Mr. Patterson; Congaree under the care of his owner, Mr. Thomas Puryear; and Planet under the supervision of Mr. Young.

We found on visiting the stables, Congaree in his box between his gay sister Rose Bonheur and the dark horse Bourbon. Congaree is not a showy horse, but his points are capital. He is a nice level little horse, standing about fifteen hands high, is of a bright bay, with a small star in his forehead, the off hind heel white, and white hairs scattered here and there through his coat. His legs are good, and though he has won ten races, they are as clean as a foal's. His head is rather plain, and in that he takes after his uncle, the famous Boy Middleton. He has a strong, muscular neck, such as denotes a stout horse, good back and loins, and plenty of stuff between the flaps of the saddle. His hocks are big and good, and his thighs cannot be surpassed. He looks like a horse of courage and endurance, and his speed is undeniable. He is now in good health, and doing his work well. The following are the pedigree and performances of Congaree: Congaree, by imp. Glencoe out of Milwood by Monarch, granddam Fanny by Eclipse, great granddam Maria West. Thus it will be seen he is of a royal line, for in the blood of Glencoe, his sire, is the blood from Waxy, Trump and Sultan. Of the two former, it is not necessary to speak, and perhaps for a series of years no stallion got so many winners of the great English races as the latter. This blood is mixed with that of Monarch in Congaree.

From Congaree's stable we made a visit to Daniel Boone, the champion of Kentucky. We find him a horse of great size, power, and commanding appearance. He stands full sixteen hands high, and shows great power and muscle. Like Congaree, he is a bright bay, with a small star in the forehead, the near hind heel white, and white rings around the coronets forward. He has a large expressive head and fiery eye. His shoulders are capital, his arms long and strong, with clean cut short cannon bones; his hips are large, and the Lexington hump is to be plainly perceived. Taken altogether, he looks every inch a race horse. His courage is evidently good, and if he possesses the endurance that distinguished his sire, he cannot be beaten. He is also in good fix, and doing well for the great event.

He stands second in the betting, though when his friends arrive in greater numbers from Alabama and Kentucky, he will no doubt be brought more prominently forward.

We now come to the favorite in the race, Planet. He arrived on the track last week, and is now in splendid fix. He is in fine form, and looks, as far as strength is concerned, superior to either of his opponents. It was a cold, blustering day, and his trainer was fearful of uncovering him, and we were therefore content with a look at his well formed head, arms of great power, and his hocks clean and strong. He bears evidences of being badly bitten in his late fight with Exchequer. Nothing serious, however, and nothing detrimental to his speed or endurance as a four miler.

He is beyond question the fleetest horse ever produced in the Old Dominion. He is a chestnut out of Revenue, dam of Nina, by Boston. His great grandsire, Cotton, was the stoutest link of what they call in England the "catenary chain." His grandsire, Trustee, got the trotting twenty-miler Trustee, Fashion, Rube, Revenue, etc. Then, with the blood of Revenue, Planet combines that of the famous fast Imperial Boston. His pedigree, indeed, can hardly be equaled.

The sweepstakes to be run on the 25th inst. are for $20 000, each horse subscribing $5 000, and the energetic proprietor of the course, Mr. Henry Colton, adding the additional $5,000. Planet is now five years old, and will have to give Boone and Congaree 10 lbs. for their year. The weights will be respectively as follows: For Daniel Boone, 104 lbs; for Congaree, 104 lbs; for Planet, 114 lbs. The race will be a great one, equaling in interest any ever run upon the American turf, and its effects, no doubt, will be to revive racing to a great extent in this section of the country. That every horse may be in good condition, and that the best horse may win is the desire of every lover of this noble animal.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

THE DE GROOT CASE.

The Attorney General does not know whether he shall award $15,000 instead of $119,000 to Mr. De Groot. He thinks this first amount, even, too much. However, no decision will be made before the election, as the Administration rather desires Congress to be responsible.

MINNESOTA LAND SALES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is preparing for the introduction to market of 364,000 acres of land in the State of Minnesota, consisting of detached tracts withheld pursuant to the order of Sept. 3, 1850, from the public sales held in that State in October and November last, under the proclamation of the President of July 9, 1859. Sixty days public notice of the places and time of sales will be given.

THE CENSUS CLERK EXAMINATIONS.

The Census Office examinations are a humbug. Mr. Thompson has invented a new method to oust Northern men. Southern men only are fit to be clerks in that office, and they are the only ones that pass the examination. It rests entirely with the examiners to say if an applicant shall be admitted. The examination itself is a farce, and by no means of a difficult character. However, none can tell whether the examiners have treated him rightly, as they kept the papers in their hands. The thousands of applicants, while kept in suspense, are at the same time used for political purposes, as it is not expected that they will work against the Administration. The examiners themselves are men of very common capacity. Happily it will not last longer than till the 4th of March.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a bold attempt was made to rob the Liberty Bank, in Downer's Block, Canal street. Two young men were in and engaged in conversation with the clerk, Erasmus W Gardiner, Jr. One of them inquired for Mr. Drowne, the cashier, and in the course of conversation undertook to pass behind the counter. He was ordered back, but persisting in his attempt, was repulsed by Mr. Gardiner, who by this time suspected foul play, and seized a chair. Aqua or spirits ammonia was at once dashed into his face. Though he was blinded and partially suffocated by the fumes of the ammonia, he kept the man at bay, calling for assistance from an open window. The young men, finding they were not able to accomplish their object, as noiselessly and speedily as possible decamped. They ran down Canal street, through Market square, down South Main street, and up Hopkins street. While they were doing this, the officers had got on their track, and Mr. Billings had sight of them. One ran into a yard on George street and was arrested by Mr. Cobb. He had taken refuge in an out house. He proved to be a young man seventeen years of age by the name of Charles Philips. He is a resident of this city, and formerly was a porter at the Earl House. Lately he has been lying around town in company with the man who was with him. This one has not yet been arrested. A pistol was in possession of the parties. Mr. Gardiner was injured in his eye, and to what extent his lungs were affected by the ammonia was not known at the time of writing this paragraph. His bodily injuries were not very severe.

The other party is now in custody. His name is Sweetland, and resides in Pawtucket. He arrived home about 11 o'clock, and was immediately brought to the city and surrendered to the officers by his father, who had been advised of the unfortunate occurrence.—*Providence Journal*, 18th.

A Queer Story.

Under the head of "Extraordinary Discovery of a Human Skeleton," the Liverpool (England) papers publish the following statement:

A discovery has just been made at Sedgeley, near Wolverhampton, of a nature so appalling as to create feelings of the most intense alarm, and has drawn thousands of people to the scene. A tavern, known as the Pig and Whistle, has recently been closed up, the windows boarded up and doors nailed, and since it was vacated by the last tenant no one could be induced to take it at any terms, for the obvious reason that it had the discouraging reputation of being haunted.

A Mrs Fox was the last occupier, and her family were continually disturbed by unusual noises at night, and we have it on the testimony of several respectable and intelligent people who have been called in the middle of the night to appease their fright, that they have heard what appeared to be piercing cries of a human being coming from somewhere around the fireplace, and that it would gradually sink away and again resume its wailings. Various and horrible have been the sights seen and the noises heard on the premises, if we are to believe a number of people whose credulity could scarcely be said to be imposed upon.

In pulling down the building yesterday for the purpose of re-erection, the workmen discovered a quantity of bones buried beneath the hearthstone, in a cavity formed by an arch of house top tiles and mortar. They were found to be those of a human being. All the bones would fill about half a coal basket. As they do not form an entire skeleton, it is supposed that the remainder have been deposited in another part of the premises.

A startling disclosure, it is said, will shortly be made public in reference to the matter.

John Covode's Ancestry.

The grandfather of the Hon. John Covode of Pennsylvania was picked up at Amsterdam when a child of three or four years, put on a vessel, and brought to Philadelphia, where he was sold by the captain as a "redemptioner" until he was twenty-eight years of age, the captain giving him the name of Covode. He was sold to a man in Chester County by the name of Miller. He never learned to read or write. After he had served out his time he married the widow of a British officer, the officer having died at York, Penn. There was one son the issue of that marriage, and the Hon. John Covode is the oldest son of that son, his father having died about the time of his first election to Congress. Some time since an effort was made to trace the family in Amsterdam, but no name of the kind could be found there, leading to the supposition that the Captain gave the child a name of his own contriving. At another time the American Consul at Amsterdam was asked to inquire concerning a child of the age lost at that time, but so many had been carried off that nothing could be learned of that family, and the search is now abandoned.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—A lot of Douglas ruffians undertook to break up a Republican meeting at the school house in [illegible] County, about ten miles from Alton, a few nights since, whereupon the [illegible] Republicans turned out, and administered to them an application of [illegible] to their heart's content. After which the meeting proceeded peaceably.

Frightful Accident.

A frightful accident occurred at the Pioneer Iron Works, in Marquette, Lake Superior, on Friday last. A coal kiln fell in, carrying with it two men, who were consumed by the fires. Two others were seriously injured. Their names have not been ascertained.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accommodation train going west on the Peoria, Oquawka and Burlington Railroad on Friday morning, ran over a cow near Oak Hill, throwing the locomotive and tender down the bank. The engine was overturned, and carried with it the fireman, Patrick Clifford, who was so badly scalded, and otherwise injured that he died the following night. The engineer, Joseph Slocum, had his collar bone broken, but he escaped without other injuries. The freight and passenger cars remained on the track. The fireman was an old hand on the road, and we believe leaves a family in the city.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

FREIGHTS—Opened dull and a shade lower, but closed firm. Engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: brig Wm. Treat, schrs Swept, bk Fortuna, San Jacinto, Atlanta, all with wheat at 11c; prop Queen of the Lakes wheat at 11½c; schr J. R. Newhouse, wheat at 11½c; [illegible] Johnson, Eliza Williams, Gertrude, and Wm. H. Craig (to arrive) corn at 10c. To Oswego: schr Montauk, wheat from St. Joseph, at 17c; [illegible] wheat at 15½c; [illegible] and Challenge, corn at 14½c. To Ogdensburgh: schr Morning Light, wheat at 18c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,571 brls; shipped, 2,315 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales were:—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 78,991 bush; shipped, 54,599 bush. [illegible]

CORN—Received, 19,131 bu; shipped, 23,200 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received, 4,960 bu; shipped, 4,130 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received, 1,317 bu. Advanced 1c. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 4,614 bu. [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 15,450 lbs. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 85 brls. Market quiet. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

MESS PORK—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

HIDES—Received, 24,[illegible] lbs. Market firm. [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

LIVE STOCK—Received, [illegible] Hogs. [illegible]

Russian Trade and Harvest.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 19.
(Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.)

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE,
235 Lake Street,
(Cor. of Franklin.)
DEALER IN
Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves,
HOT-AIR FURNACES, COOKING RANGES,
[illegible]
THE HOTSPUR,
[illegible]
Fruit Cans and Jars,
[illegible]
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER,
[illegible]
Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
[illegible]
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY.
Plain Tin Ware
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Pumps, Lead Pipe,
[illegible]
235 LAKE ST., COR. FRANKLIN.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!!
Of every size and description, constantly on hand, and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
[illegible]
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.
Politicians, Attention!

F	BANNERS!	F
L	BANNERS!	L
A	BANNERS!	A
G	BANNERS!	G
S	BANNERS!	S

American Flags!
With or without the names of the candidates, from 1 to 40 feet. Also, Portraits of the candidates on Banners, from 1 to 20 feet, which we can furnish at short notice. We also make to order every description of
SILK FLAGS AND BANNERS.
WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
Ambrotype Medals of
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
—AND—
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.
Badges on Fine Satin.
WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS
MADE TO ORDER.
Orders by letter, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to at reasonable rates.
☞ Country orders solicited. All goods forwarded with the utmost dispatch.
CHAMBERS & DUBOIS,
Nos. 125 and 127 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 4166.

Sewing Machines.
$35. $35. $35. $40. $40. $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
Double Lock Tight Fast Stitch.
[illegible]
Stitch, Hem, Fell Tuck, Gather and Embroider.
[illegible]
Large Discount to the Trade, Agents and Clergy.
[illegible]

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
[illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON'S $125 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
[illegible]

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue
Are now receiving a full assortment of
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.
Fresh from the Mint.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY
[illegible]

STOVES!—STOVES!—Having PURCHASED the Patterns &c., from the late firm of [illegible]
[illegible]

THE INVALID'S HOME.
H. KNAPP, M. D.,
[illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department.
[illegible]
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
[illegible]
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.
[illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1860.

The money market is entirely quiet, and in every department it is working smoothly. Exchange is firm at ½ premium selling rate; buying ¼. Currency is plenty. Gold dull. Buying rate [illegible]; selling [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Seed
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.&C.U.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.&R.I.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I.C.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.&Q.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.&N.W.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.A.&St.L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Tal'w, lbs	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Lead lbs.	Pot'h bxs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.&R.I.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I.C.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.&Q.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.&N.W.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.A.&St.L.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	S'ds
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Flour, bbls.	[illegible]
Lumber, ft.	[illegible]	Wheat, bu.	[illegible]
Salt, bbls.	[illegible]	Corn, bu.	[illegible]
Wood, cds.	[illegible]	Coal, tons	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	50,000		
Coal, tons	[illegible]		

The wheat market to-day was unusually quiet, and we note a decline in prices of 1@2c. The market opened steady at 85c for No. 2 spring, and 88c for No. 1; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches the market broke, and 83½c and 86½c were the closing figures—neither buyers nor sellers caring to operate to any extent till the steamer was telegraphed. About 100,000 bushels changed hands at 89c for Northwestern clubs; 86@88c for No. 1 spring; and 83@85c for No. 2 spring. The Flour market was heavy; but more active at yesterday's decline. About 1300 brls. were sold at $4 50@4.75 for good to choice spring extras. Corn declined 1@2c, and closed quiet, with sales at 39½@40c for No. 1, and 38½@39½c for No. 2. Oats were less inquired for, and the market was scarcely so firm—12,000 bushels No. 1 selling at 21½c afloat. Rye was quiet but firm. Barley steady. Highwines unchanged.

Freights advanced to-day about 1c ⅌ bushel; but four vessels, however, were engaged at 12c for wheat and 11c for corn to Buffalo, and 16½c for wheat to Oswego.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—The *Sentinel* of to-day says:

"The light receipts restricted operations in the wheat market to-day, but yesterday's ruling prices were pretty generally sustained. On 'Change for a time, the feeling was rather depressed, in consequence of erroneous dispatches from New York, and in a few instances sales were made at a decline of 1@1c, but before the close the market recovered, and closed steady, the report from New York denoting more firmness both in flour and wheat, with a moderate export demand for the later to finish freight engagements. The sales reported amount to about 56,000 bu at 91@92c for No. 1 spring in store; 93@94c for the same delivered; 89@90c for No. 2 in store; 94@96c for club delivered, and 97@99c for extra club. The sales include 7,000 bu No. 1 in lots of 1000 bu each, for delivery all next week at 90c, seller's option, and 5000 bu from teams at 90@91c, taken in at one warehouse. The latest sales reported were at 92c for No. 1 Spring in store, and 90c for No. 2, closing rather tame.

Flour was hardly so firm, but as far as we could learn unchanged in prices, viz: about $4.50@4.62 for fair to good spring extras, and $5.00 for very choice. The sales were mostly on private terms."

ENORMOUS GRAIN RECEIPTS.—The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday says: "We wish our readers would bestow a glance upon the tables showing the enormous receipts of grain at this port yesterday, for which there has been no parallel in our own history, nor in the history of the world. *Eight hundred and forty-nine thousand bushels of wheat* were poured in upon us during the twenty-four hours ending last night, and of other grain almost sufficient to make the receipts one million of bushels during a single day."

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET, Sept. 19.—The transactions in Barley during the week reached 100,000 bu at prices ranging from 85 to 90c, the latter figure for Canada East. The bulk of these sales were made in the early part of the week, but the enjoined secrecy was so well kept that we did not report them until Monday.

CINCINNATI—Sept. 21.—Flour was again 5@10c lower in New York to-day. Wheat was firm, with a good demand to complete freight engagements and fill orders that had been on hand. At New Orleans to-day superfine flour was firm at $6.25@6.30, which is fully 75c above New York quotations. Prices there, however, are so uncertain that dealers are afraid to ship largely upon present figures. In our own market we could not discover any change in the position of matters. Holders were firm, but the demand was small and confined chiefly to large brands. For wheat, buyers offered $1@1.03 for prime red, and $1.08@1.10 for white, but these figures were 2@3c below the views of holders. Corn firm at 50c for ear in bulk, and 57@59c for shelled, including sacks. Oats dull at 31c in bulk. Provisions dull; small sales mess pork at $18.75, and bacon shoulders at 9c. Rib sides may be quoted at 11½c.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM NEW YORK TO ALL FOREIGN PORTS.—The following table condensed from the New York *Shipping List*, shows the exports of Breadstuffs from New York to all foreign ports for a series of years, ending Aug. 31:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Review of the British Corn Market.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 3d.]

The weather of the past week having much improved the crops everywhere exhibit its beneficial influence. The process of ripening has advanced at a rate beyond late calculations; but it will take another week before harvest operations will generally commence. Let us now hope that there will be a long cessation from rain, and that the farmer will finally reap the fruit of his toil, and the nation be saved from its late imminent danger. The change in the weather in France, as well as the temporary abolition of the sliding scale, has brought about a lower range of prices there. Northern Europe, however, has generally been rising; rates of high mixed Wheat at Dantzig having once reached over 70s per qr. free on board, though more moderate prices have since been quoted.

English and French advices were also affecting the markets of Southern Europe, where the crops were gathered, and prices at Odessa have risen 1s to 2s. per qr. But the last advices from New York show sluggish markets for flour, and a dullness and irregularity in wheat prices; all accounts confirming the previously favorable reports as to abundance. There can still be no doubt that the English advises of the 27th ult., will produce some excitement both in Canada and the United States. We are happy to hear more favorable reports of the crop of potatoes both in Scotland and Ireland; but the failure in England is very decided.

The lateness, too, of the harvest here, and its simultaneous ripening, when the days have shortened and the ground is wet, are circumstances much against the condition of the grain. There can be no doubt but that all the good old foreign wheat that can be procured will be wanted for mixing liberally. The country markets show great differences and unsteadiness; yet all have risen more or less, and the settlement of prices must be determined by the weather.

The arrivals off the coast since August 23, were 46 cargoes; of which 24 cargoes were wheat, 11 maize, and 5 barley.

The sales noted last week were 80,588 qr. wheat at 60s, against 31,616 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 62s, on 1,160 qrs.

The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain in wheat and flour, for the week ending August 28, were equal to 160,500 qrs. wheat, including 8,275 qrs. Colonial.

The Scotch market has been rising, though the weather has not been so bad as southerly. The advance in Wheat at Edinburgh was 3s 6d per qr., all other grain following. Glasgow was 1s per boll dearer for Wheat, and 6d per boll for Barley, Oats, Beans and Peas.

The Irish markets have remained very scantily supplied with home produce; and though all corn has begun to cut, reaping will be scarcely general for a week hence. The market at Dublin was firm for foreign Wheat and Maize, but without excitement. An improvement in the weather at Cork had brought dulness over the market, and prices ruled in favor of buyers.

Albany Lumber Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

[illegible]

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the ruling prices at this market:

[illegible]

The Harvest in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—SIR,—During the last fortnight I have travelled over a great portion of England, and during this journey have had a very favorable opportunity of seeing a large extent of the wheat crop; about which there is at present felt much anxiety. I beg to solicit space for a few words.

I think the harvest over the whole of England may be fairly taken as being from four to five weeks later than usual.

In Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire there is now, on the last day of August, scarcely a patch of corn ready to cut; while in Norfolk, Cambridge, and other southern counties much wheat is already cut, and the bulk of the remainder is ripe.

On dry and well managed land the crop is a full one; but on second class land the crop is below an average, while on poor undrained clays the crop is a very bad one.

[illegible]

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob'd serv't,
H. J. TURNER, Land Agent.

Richmond, Yorkshire, Aug. 31.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Sept. 19.]

Comparative Statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the week, and since January 1st:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market has been extremely active during the past week, especially in French goods, which have been sold in large quantities, both in private trade and at auction. [illegible]

The fall business in all sections, except the South, is larger than ever before, and more profitable. [illegible] Let your motto be, "No more sectionalism." Do you hear?

Receipts at Tidewater for Fourteen Years.

We present the following statement of the tidewater receipts of flour, wheat and corn, from the opening of canal navigation to September 15, commencing with the year 1847:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of wheat and corn in 1860 are largely in excess of the receipts of any previous year. But when flour is taken into account—almost the entire of which now finds its way to tidewater by railroad—the receipts of wheat and flour reduced to wheat in 1860 are behind the years 1847, 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1856.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

FREIGHTS—About 1c higher; engagements were:—To Buffalo:—Schr. Dauntless, wheat from Kenosha at 12½c; schr. Lone Star, corn at 11c; schr. J. S. Newhouse, corn at 11c. To Oswego:—Schr. Nelson, wheat at 16½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,620 bbls; shipped, 1206 bbls. Market dull. Sales were:—[illegible] bbls good spring extr at $4.55 del.; 200 bbls "Mast on Mills" at $4.80 del.; 50 bbls "Beloit City" at $4.75 del.; 100 bbls Spring Superfine at $3.40 del.; 100 bbls "Crescent" at $4.75 del.; 100 bbls "Johnson's" at $4.60 del.; 300 bbls "Oak Grove" and 200 bbls "Macomb" on p. t.

CORN MEAL—100 lbs kiln-dried Corn Meal at $2.30 delivered.

MILL STUFFS—3 tons Middlings at $13.25 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 102,487 bu; shipped, 116,515 bush. Spring—Declined 1@2c. Sales were: [illegible]

CORN—Received, 28,387 bu; shipped, 124,641 bu. Market declined 1@2c. [illegible]

OATS—Receipts, 9,540 bu; shipped, 23,318 bu. Market a shade lower. [illegible]

RYE—Received, 2,757 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 3,591 bu. Market quiet. [illegible]

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 48,552 lbs. Market quiet. [illegible]

FLAX SEED—12 bushels good at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—100 bbls city at 21c.

ALCOHOL—45@47c per gal.

MESS PORK—Firm at $19.50.

BUTTER—30 kegs at 10½c; 45 kegs prime at 11½c; Dairy, 12@13c.

EGGS—10@10½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75 per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Beeves in better request and market a shade firmer. Hogs weaker. Sales were: [illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 22.

FLOUR—Dull but without change.

GRAIN—Wheat held generally above views of buyers and market quiet. Sales this afternoon: 3,500 bu No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1.05. Corn—Unchanged. Sales last night and this morning, 15,000 bu Illinois at [illegible]. Barley in demand, but at prices under views of holders.

CANAL FREIGHTS—1c better on grain. Flour 35c, wheat 13c, corn 12c to New York; barley 8c to Albany.

LAKE IMPORTS—27,100 bu wheat, 11,800 bu barley, 5,900 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,800 brls flour, 31,400 bu wheat, 13,300 bu corn, 6,700 bu oats, 5,600 bu barley.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Sept. 22.

Prop Hunter Dickson, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St Joseph, 250 bbls flour, 300 baskets peaches.
Prop Iowa, Jones, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lewis, Collins, St Clair, 120 m lumber.
Schr S H Lathrop, Collins, Oswego, 1,499 bbls salt.
[illegible]

CLEARED.............Sept. 22.

Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Collingwood, 2100 brls flour.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
[illegible]

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF GRAIN AT BUFFALO.—There arrived at the port of Buffalo, on the 20th, by way of the upper lakes, 848,457 bushels of wheat, 104,600 bushels corn, and 7,777 brls flour—equal to 886,749 bushels of grain. Of this vast amount, 852,000 bushels of wheat, 84,000 bushels of corn, and 1,115 brls of flour, were from Chicago—being nearly six-tenths of the whole amount.

Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—Cleared, bark Nucleus, Cox, Chicago.

[illegible]

Steamers to Arrive from Europe.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Joint Discussion at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Sept. 22.—A large crowd assembled in this city to-day to listen to a joint discussion between Hon. C. C. Cole, the Democratic, and Col. Curtis, the Republican candidate for Congress from the 1st District. Large numbers from the country, and delegations, including companies of Wide Awakes and Little Giants, from the adjoining towns are in attendance. Lengthy processions, headed by companies of Wide Awakes and bands of music, and other large processions headed by companies of Little Giants, bands, &c., paraded the streets at intervals from about 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., when the speaking commenced.

The day has passed off without disturbance, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing on both sides. Extensive torch-light processions, companies of Wide-Awakes and Little Giants, bands of music, &c., are parading the streets this evening.

Terrible Calamity at New Orleans—A Large Number Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Messrs. Karstendeck & Co's, and other liquor stores on Tchoupitoulas street, between LaFayette and Girod streets, were burned down last night. The fourth story of Karstendeck & Co's building was heavily loaded with spirits, which exploded, causing the building at the corner of LaFayette and Tchoupitoulas streets to fall, burying from 40 to 50 persons. At 3 P. M. 13 dead bodies and several wounded have been extricated. The loss will reach $150,000 but is mostly insured.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Two more bodies have been found beneath the ruins. Search is being actively kept up.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Express* says it is understood that Wm. G. Lane & Co., one of the leading dry goods houses of this city, have asked an extension of a year from their creditors. The house owes $1,250,000, with a surplus of over $1,000,000, which cannot be readily realized in the present condition of the Southern trade. The house also asks a loan of $200,000 of its creditors, with which it feels able to proceed as usual.

The steamships Illinois and City of Washington took about $462,000 in specie.

The Bienville, from Havana on the 18th brings no news.

Missouri Breckinridge Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Before the final adjournment of the Breckinridge Convention yesterday, a resolution was offered, but not acted upon, requiring the electors to vote for any candidate to defeat Lincoln. The electoral ticket was revised and all vacancies filled, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

No arrangement whatever has yet been made for the reception of Lord Renfrew, whose arrival is anticipated tomorrow.

No Fusion.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Douglas State Executive Committee publish a card, stating that, as much has recently been published on the subject of alleged propositions for fusion in Pennsylvania, the public are informed that the question of fusion has at no time been entertained by that Committee.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—A fire-damp explosion occurred to-day in Bowkley's mine, at the upper end of Pittston. Six men were in the mine, all of whom were got out except John Howard, Jr., who, it is feared, is suffocated. The scene is one of wild excitement, the pumps being broken, and the shaft filling with water.

Heavy Robberies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The dwelling house of James Buchan was recently robbed of $44,000 in bonds. Yesterday, Julius M. Stich, brokers, was arrested while attempting to negotiate some of the stolen bonds. A package containing $20,000 in notes of the Tanner's Bank, mailed at Catskill, is missing from the mail.

Railroad Accident.

BUREAU, Sept. 22.—The C. & R. I. R. R. night express train going west this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and precipitated down the bank. The engine and sleeping car stayed on the track. No one hurt.

Homicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Edward R. Pope, a farmer of Quincy, quarrelled yesterday afternoon with Francis D. Jortier, a young man in his employ, about wages, and shot him dead. Deceased was 19 years old, and a native of Brandon, Vt. Officers are in pursuit of Pope.

"Old Abe" gets his Land Patent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A land patent has been issued to "Abe" Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, as captain of the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk war.

Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—A well built square in the fourth district was burned this morning. Loss between $70,000 and $80,000—mostly insured.

A Scurvy Trick.

Under the head of a "clean back down," the Chicago *Times and Herald* goes on to relate how a certain "Mr. Du Puy of Lockport, N. Y., expressed his opinion that Lincoln was in a hopeless minority in that State." That a "well known Republican asked whether he would sustain his opinion with a wager?" That said Du Puy said he would in any sum from $1,000 to $10,000. That presently Mr. A. H. Boyden was introduced to him and the terms of the bet talked over and agreed upon, and to prevent misunderstanding a statement was drawn up and signed by the parties as follows:

It is agreed upon between the undersigned that they will put in the hands of D. H. Daniels ten thousand dollars each, [illegible] to represent them, and whose vote [illegible] Boyden. [illegible] shall become the property of the said Du Puy.

Boyden signed this it appears, before detecting the swindle contained in it. The verbal bet was, that Lincoln would not carry the electoral vote of New York. Du Puy said nothing about Lincoln having a majority over all the candidates running. Fremont carried the State by 76,000 majority over Buchanan, and yet he did not receive a majority of all the votes cast. Buchanan beat Fremont 9,000 in this State, but received 28,000 fewer votes than Fremont and Fillmore together. So of New York this Fall. The Lincoln electors will certainly be elected, but their majority over the Douglas and Know-Nothing fusion ticket, may not equal the Breckinridge vote. Suppose Lincoln beats Douglas by 60,000, and the Breckinridge ticket polls 65,000 votes, according to this fellow Du Puy's catch, Boyden would lose his bet. When Mr. Boyden discovered the fraud that had been perpetrated upon him, he was indignant, and demanded that Du Puy should stand by his verbal proposition or back down. He did the latter. The *Times and Herald* says that "Boyden caught a Tartar and backed out of the "arrangement in the most contemptible man-"ner, and declined to put up the money."

Had the *Times and Herald* said he caught a trickster, it would have been nearer the mark. The "contemptible backing out" was on the part of Du Puy, who had been blowing around that "Lincoln was in a hopeless minority in York," and offered to bet $10,000 that he could not carry the State.

We condemn the practice of betting on elections, horse races, or the price of grain; but what shall be said of the *Times and Herald* which applauded the attempt to overreach?

Mrs. Gurney's Apology a base Forgery.

[Mrs. Gurney's apology in justification of Mrs. ———'s friendship. Philadelphia. William Brotherhead, pp 51.]

Various letters have been received from England bearing testimony that the abovenamed publication is a forgery, and was unknown in England till conveyed thither in American journals. The first of these is from Lady Buxton, who, with ready intuition, remarks: "A forgery it is; we suspect it is a "money-making trick of the publisher." A letter which now lies before me, in the handwriting of M. G., the unhappy subject of this base publication, and addressed to Edmund Gurney, fully denies the authorship and says: "I know nothing whatever of the letter to which you allude, and hope you will let the world know it at once. It is scandalous of those who have done it."

This is enough to set the matter at rest. But, alas, how can any refutation of a paper so widely circulated, so pregnant with impure thoughts, *(and which had been authoritatively denounced as a forgery, before its publication by Brotherhead,)* atone for the tainting of the wells at which the people drink and for the introduction of the serpent's whisperings into the Eden of many a home which had been watchfully guarded in other respects, but into which the public press has carried an Embodiment of Vice, and an elaborate argument for impurity; the sentiments protested against it is true, yet finding a lodgment, we may fear, in minds which would disregard the intended antidote.

Let no one regard this as an apology for the elopement. That has already brought its bitter sorrow and repentance. But falsehood is in itself bad and should be rebuked; forgery is a great crime against human society, for which human law wisely provides condign punishment.

One other correction is called for. This has been unfairly stigmatized as a "Quaker elopement." An illustrated journal (with a false portrait) asserts that the alleged writer of the forged letter is a "*member of the Society of Friends vulgarly called Quakers.*" Were this false and unfounded assertion true, what motive prompted, what good end was to be answered by such a reference? When a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, &c., commits a crime, it is not chargeable upon his church, but upon his violation of its teachings. Hence there is no implied stigma upon the Church of England, of which she was a strenuous member, when it is stated that this erring one was *never* a Friend, was almost never in a Friends' meeting, but was, as were her parents, in connection with the National establishment. WM. J. ALLINSON.

Burlington, 9th Mo., 19th, 1860.

Dr. Cumming's Prophecies.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"The church of the Oratoire was crowded this afternoon with a fashionable congregation of English residents, the fair sex greatly predominating, to hear Dr. Cumming's sermon on prophecy, as applicable to Great Britain. He made out with a force of demonstration which, backed by many learned quotations, and the free use of Hebrew roots, defies any irreverent contradiction, that within the next seven years the English [illegible] back sanctuary, dark, grimy denizens of Houndsditch, St. Mary Axe, Cursitor street, &c., give them a free passage to Jerusalem, and put them in possession of the Holy Land. To arrive at this result the reverend Doctor is obliged, though he regrets it, to do considerable violence to the authorized version of the Scriptures. He shows that where Ezekiel is made to announce calamity by the use of the word "woe," he in reality meant "Ho!" a rallying cry, that "ships made of bulrushes" mean steam vessels, that "Tarshish" is England, that "seven times" means 360 multiplied by 4, and that one of the prophet's lions means the British lion on the Queen's coat of arms. These interpretations being granted, it is plain to the meanest capacity that England is the nation predestined to "present" them on Mount Zion as an offering to the Lord of Hosts. These things are to take place sooner than Dr. Cumming would "dare" to say in public, but he gives it to be understood, that 1867, when according to his calculation the world will be just 6,000 years old, is the very outside of the time. We are, at this very hour, to use a poetical expression of his, on the "Saturday night of the world's long dreamed week." The two great apostacies, Popery and Mahomedanism, are tottering to their fall, the rotten branches of the vine are about to be cut away, and the end of the dispensation is at hand. Dr. Cumming's manner, perfectly free from rant and passion, is that of a demonstrator at a clinical lecture; he appears, as I have no doubt, thoroughly to believe the doctrines he teaches, and was listened to throughout with the most respectful attention.

HOW TO GET REPOSE IN OLD AGE.—I strongly recommend to you to follow the analogy of the body in seeking the refreshment of the mind. Everybody knows that both man and horse are very much relieved and rested, if, instead of lying down and falling asleep, or endeavoring to fall asleep, he changes the muscles he puts in operation; if instead of level ground he goes up and down hill, it is a rest both to the man and to the horse which he rides—a different set of muscles are called into action. So, I say, call into action a different class of faculties, apply your minds to other objects of wholesome good to yourselves as well as of good to others, and depend upon it, that it is the true mode of getting repose in old age. Do not over-work yourselves; do everything in moderation.—*Lord Brougham.*

OHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales. MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power. [illegible] Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

WALL PAPER For the Fall Trade. Paper Hangings, DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c., At Greatly Reduced Prices. The Trade Supplied at Manufacturer's Prices. E. G. L. FAXON, NO. 70.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 70

CROCKERY AND GLASS. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48...Lake St., Chicago...48. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS, Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses, Ask the Attention of Dealers to their LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS. Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

FLAX SEED WANTED. Having commenced the manufacture of Linseed Oil at Chicago, I am prepared to pay the highest market price for FLAX SEED. OIL CAKE for sale at all times. C. A. ROGERS, No. 3 Hilliard's Block, Cor. of Clark and S. Water st., Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO Railroad Company's EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND Baltimore. This Company having extensive Freighting facilities are prepared to forward all freight offered without delay. No change of cars between Bellaire (on Ohio River) and Baltimore or Philadelphia, and but one transfer to and from New York or Boston. RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Deliver Freight to the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., or M. S. & N. I. R. R. Order shipments via B. & O. R. R., and procure through receipts from M. C. HALE, Agent, Office No. 2 Board of Trade block Chicago.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE. Apply to J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street, corner of Lake.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MECHANICS. FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE: A Two-and-a-half Story Finishing Shop, Forty by Fifty, in good order. A Foundry Building and Engine Room, and a large Stable and Blacksmith Shop. [illegible] HENRY C. WHITNEY, 157 Randolph street, corner of Lasalle.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS WANTED.—We can give good jobs to several short straw collar hands. TUCKER & SIDWAY, 38 Randolph street, Chicago.

PARENTS AND SCHOLARS should call on D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, for their SCHOOL BOOKS.

GOLD PENS of the best makers selling out low to close the lot. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

EVERY COUNTING ROOM IN the city should have a copy of D. B. COOKE & CO'S edition of THE ILLINOIS STATUTES! [illegible] SAVE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

D. B. COOKE & CO'S NEW Railway Map of ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, and MISSOURI, [illegible]

THE EXCELSIOR NEEDLE THREADER. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ! READ! READ! THREE CENTS WEEKLY. Fit for every Family—The Best of Everything. THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL Of Information, Amusement, and Domestic Economy. The Best and Cheapest Journal ever published contains Every Week: POETRY. TALES OF FACT AND FICTION. ESSAYS. BIOGRAPHY. HISTORY AND TRAVEL. CHESS. PUZZLES, ENIGMAS, &c. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. THE FINE ARTS. THE DRAMA. MUSICAL PIECES. LEADERS ON CURRENT EVENTS. GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE. RECIPES FOR THE FAMILY. RECIPES FOR THE WORKSHOP. NEW INVENTIONS. NOTES AND MEMORANDA. WIT AND HUMOR. LITERARY EXTRACTS. THE BEST LESSONS IN GERMAN AND FRENCH, WEEKLY. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. SIXTEEN PAGES. FIFTY COLUMNS. Special Editors for every Department. Forming a galaxy of talent combined in one Journal, unequaled in the annals of periodical literature. TRY ONE NUMBER AND SATISFY YOURSELF That it is the Best Paper FOR OLD AND YOUNG READERS Ever published. Published in New York every week, at Three Cents Weekly, by A. MARTHILL & CO., 27 North William st. The Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & COMPANY, or at any of the Wholesale News Agency Houses.

"GET THE BEST."— Thomson's Celebrated SKIRTS. Novelties for Autumn, 1860. THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE. "CONSTITUTION. "SOUTHERN QUEEN. "FAIRY. "PARISIAN TRAIN. "ZEPHYR. Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere. The Best is the Cheapest. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO., 286 Broadway, New York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue! "A Stitch in Time saves Nine." ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces! As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste. This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York. Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600 New York. Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package. A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

OAK ORCHARD Acid Springs! These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. [illegible] H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

THE TWIN SISTERS—AN OPERETTA—adapted to the use of Female Colleges, Schools, Exhibitions, &c., by HERMAN S. SARONI. A new and beautiful musical work for public or private performance. DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—Mab Sterling, (May Queen elect,) Florence Stanley, Twin Sisters, Netina, Anna, Mary—Shepherdesses, Precious, a Gipsy Girl, Esmeralda, Fairies; Maids of Honor, Chorus of School Girls, Chorus of Gipsies. 50 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.— The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property in this city through his Eastern agencies. Mortgages negotiated as heretofore, and all the business of a Real Estate office transacted. J. M. PARKER, No. 70 Washington street, Portland Block.

NEW HAMS will be ready for sale on and after Saturday, September 22d, by LELAND & MIXER, foot of South Water street, opposite Michigan Central Freight House.

TRAPANI COARSE PACKING SALT, in bulk, LIVERPOOL SALT, in sacks, For sale by F. ANDERSON, 6 Steel's Block, Corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

PARKER & RAYMOND, (Successors to SAWYER, PARKER & Co.) General Commission Merchants, No. 276 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES, For sale at the Corn Exchange Bag Factory. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DOCTOR SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, 120 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 30 Hhds. Molasses, [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

POLITICAL MEDALS, FLAGS, &c.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SONGSTER. Douglas and Johnson AND THE CONSTITUTION. DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MELODIES. Price, 10cts. — ALSO — FLINT'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS, cloth, 50 cents. " " " paper, 25 cents. DOUGLAS MEDALS. Price, $6.00 per hundred and 10 cents per dozen. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATES. Price 50 cents bound, and 35 cents paper. For sale by W. B. KEEN, 148 Lake street.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!— BANNERS, Ensigns! Ensigns! Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS. We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Salmon and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose. Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting, TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPOLEONS, COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES Of every description. Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street, Corner of Wells, Chicago. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS. G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With J. & A. HERZOG, HATS, CAPS & FURS, No. 65 Lake Street, Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any herb manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.

POLITICAL BANNERS Of all kinds painted to order by JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington St.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS. LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Cotton Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas Twines, Seine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices.

COAL, WOOD, &c.

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE: Lump Lehigh, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Large and Small Range Lehigh, Large and Small Stove Lehigh, Also 600 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American. 2,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MECKER, Office 63 South Wells st. Yard foot North Market st.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE now retailing Illinois Coal equal to Erie or Brier Hill for steam purposes, for $2.50 PER TON, Or nicely Screened for family use for $3.00 Per Ton. We keep also other Coals, including Erie, Brier Hill, Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawanna, Pittston, Blossburgh, Cumberland, &c., &c., which will be sold at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Office 128 South Market street. LAW & STROTHER.

Prof. Wood's RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. [illegible] O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, CHICAGO:—John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, entered June 30, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby give notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank were required to present the same to him has been extended to January 1, A. D. 1861, [illegible] CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank. Providence, July 2, 1860.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. [illegible] ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGinnis, Maker. [illegible]

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewers and Distillers use constantly on hand, and sales promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in bags, manufactured at Gold Street Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 13 South Water street, Chicago.

MERCHANDISE FOR BARTER AND SALE.—The advertiser has a fine, well selected and assorted stock of Jewelry of $3,000 to $5,000, [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. —The undersigned will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments for New York—with the option to shippers of sale at Buffalo or Oswego—in store, afloat, or in transit. ORSBORNE BROTHERS & CO., 161 South Water street.

POSTERS, Handbills, Placards, &c., IN ONE OR MANY COLORS, AT PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR Specimens and learn our prices before ordering your FALL PRINTING. PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CIRCULARS tastefully got up at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

RAILROADS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—46 Dearborn street. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. R. B. MASON, Chief En'gr and Gen'l Sup't. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860. On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets. [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. [illegible] The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. [illegible] THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo or other Eastern Cities. [illegible] R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] R. N. RICE, Gen'l Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] W. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and northwest, via CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible] J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

ST. JOSEPH AND PIKE'S Peak Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Forwarders to the Mines—Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines [illegible] A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West: Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Railroads. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the season between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS: MOHAWK, DACOTAH, FREE STATE, GALENA, TONAWANDA, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA, MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO, NEPTUNE, WENONA, MISSOURI, MT. VERNON. [illegible] CONCORD, DUNKIRK, OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW, [illegible] ARAXES, EQUATOR, EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE, ORONOTES, EQUINOX, [illegible] MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, [illegible] COMET, ROCKET, [illegible] 150 Boats of the Largest Class, [illegible] The Western Express, [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

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HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 142 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) L. P. HILLIARD | W. W. MITCHELL | [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 126½ South Water street, between Clark and [illegible] [illegible]

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BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc. Office 153 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. [illegible]

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER ST. [illegible]

E. B. STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Advances made on Consignments. NO. 229 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. P. O. Box 2693.

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ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 13 River Street, PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 24 South Water street. [illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 228 South Water st. [illegible]

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

J. B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 243 South Water Street, [illegible]

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING, [illegible]

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, [illegible]

CHADBOURNE & WETHERELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 213 South Water street, [illegible]

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

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RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

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Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Locust Building, [illegible]

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WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 187 Kinzie Street. [illegible]

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 155 South Water Street, [illegible]

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND SEEDS, [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: [illegible] OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible]

Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1860.

Hon. Richard Yates' Appointments.

Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places: [illegible]

Mr. Swett's Appointments.

The State Central Committee at their instance, have so changed the appointments of the Hon. Leonard Swett, that he will be able to attend the meetings at

Middleport,...............Oct. 4th.
Chenoa,...............Oct. [illegible]
Dwight,...............Oct. 9th.

John M. Scott, Esq., and others will fill the appointments at Chenoa and Dwight; [illegible] Committee will provide speakers for the meeting at Middleport.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention [illegible] in the Wigwam at 2 o'clock this afternoon to nominate a candidate for State Senator, members of the House of Representatives, State's Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sheriff and Coroner. The delegates [illegible] South, West and North Chicago will also nominate candidates for Supervisor, Collector, Town Clerk and Commissioner of Highways for each of the towns.

HON. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

We understand that this distinguished [illegible] in response to invitations from city and State Committees, has promised to address the Republicans of Chicago at the Wigwam on Thursday evening next. Those who have heard Judge Howe need not be assured that a rare treat is in store for all who listen to him, and to all others we may say that in intellectual power he ranks among the foremost Republicans of the Northwest. Let there be a grand turn-out on Thursday evening.

THE GREAT RALLY OF THE NORTHWEST.

On Tuesday next, (Oct. 2d,) Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Gen. J. W. NYE, Hon. C. F. FRANCIS ADAMS, Hon. GEO. W. PATTERSON and other distinguished gentlemen, will [illegible] the largest mass meeting ever held in the Northwest, in this city. The most liberal arrangements for the accommodation of visitors have been made with all the Railroads. Passengers from the central part of the State can come for three dollars and a half the round trip. The hospitalities of Chicago [illegible] extended to all the country round about. Douglas, the stump candidate for President, has postponed his coming to Chicago [illegible] day, the 5th, for the purpose of quelling the Republican demonstration on the 2d, and to appeal to the Old Guard of Illinois [illegible] it? Shall we not have as many Wide-Awakes here on Tuesday as the entire Douglas party from abroad on Friday?

Gov. Bingham of Michigan.

Senator Bingham, having concluded a series of very successful meetings in Iowa, [illegible] Hyde Park, *en route* for Michigan, on [illegible] evening. We understand that he [illegible] promise, in answer to the earnest [illegible] of our citizens, to address the Republicans of Chicago at some time during the [illegible] month.

Tom Ewing on the Stump.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, familiarly [illegible] Ohio as the "old salt-boiler," is [illegible] Republican speech at Chillicothe, on [illegible] next. It will be justly considered [illegible] Ewing is an important accession to the Republican party, and that his appearance on the stump is one of the most significant [illegible] of the day.

Garibaldi in Naples—What Next?

The arrival of the *Adriatic* confirms previous report that Garibaldi had taken possession of Naples. He entered [illegible] amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the inhabitants. He took possession of the [illegible] and treasury, and proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy. The navy of Naples [illegible] 150 steamers and sailing vessels; [illegible] army numbered 80,000 men, both of [illegible] transferred over to Victor Emanuel [illegible] augment his forces into formidable [illegible].

Thus in sixty days has the [illegible] kingdom, with a population of ten [illegible] defended by 80,000 soldiers and 150 [illegible] been effected by a handful of [illegible] Sardinia. The original force [illegible] Sicily did not exceed 1,200 men. [illegible] was garrisoned by 30,000 Neapolitans. No such feat is recorded in history [illegible] in mythology. The success which [illegible] the enterprise will save it from the historical critics. For it is by success that men make up their decisions [illegible] of a plan or programme.

But Garibaldi has reached the [illegible] undertaking. The Papal dominions [illegible] across Italy from the Mediterranean [illegible] atic. Completely separating [illegible] Naples, Italian unity can never be [illegible] while the Popedom intervenes. [illegible] unity, which has so long constituted [illegible] of Italian patriots, will not be [illegible] Pontifical dominions fuse with New Italy.

The telegraph brings word that [illegible] are breaking out all over the States [illegible] father." But France claims to [illegible] protector. Rome is garrisoned [illegible] troops, and these soldiers will oppose beyond any attempted revolution [illegible] city. Napoleon has warned [illegible] no aggression on the Papal dominions [illegible] penalty of withdrawing his protection [illegible] Austria. But who will quell [illegible] in the Marches and the U[illegible] are the two chief provinces [illegible] to the Pope? Will French [illegible] assigned the task of subduing [illegible] patriots who are completing the [illegible] Italian unity? or will another be [illegible] Sardinia and the Marches? If [illegible] can be maintained by England [illegible] Italy will have achieved her independence [illegible] the Alps to Calabria.

But while the solution of this [illegible] hangs in painful suspense, the [illegible] favors us with provoking brevity, [illegible] "Russia desires a perfect [illegible] Austria. Arrangements for a [illegible] made immediately, and measures [illegible] ending the present state of things [illegible] considers intolerable."

Ending what things? The [illegible] republicanism in Italy? Does it [illegible] Czar and the despots of Austria [illegible] tering into another holy alliance [illegible] as they did. Hungarian Independence [illegible] restore the breed of Bourbon tyrants [illegible] fled from their thrones to escape [illegible] of the oppressed people? We [illegible] answer to these questions with [illegible] Solitude.

Lee County Nominations.

Editors Press and Tribune: [illegible]

At our County Convention [illegible] last, the following ticket was [illegible] Clerk of Circuit Court—R. Y. [illegible] boy Times: for Sheriff—A. L. [illegible] for Coroner—H. G. Kelsey [illegible] Shaw was for many years edi[illegible] *Telegraph*, but for some time [illegible] connected with the Amboy *Times* [illegible] is an old resident of the [illegible] worthy man. Mr. Kelsey has [illegible] office for two terms, and [illegible] re-election.

Another Body Found.

Editors Press and Tribune: [illegible]

The schooner Speed, Capt. [illegible] this morning, bringing a body [illegible] one of the lost of the Lady Elgin [illegible] up 30 miles from this shore [illegible] of a man about 19 or 20 years [illegible]